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VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861. NUMBER 105.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

☞ For "Amusements," "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

☞ There is a report that Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, has resigned, or is about to resign his commission.

☞ For the first time in the memory of man, an important election has been held in Baltimore without riot. The presence of military, and the proclamation of Gen. Dix, destroyed the occupation of the Plugs. Fourteen thousand majority was given in the city, and full 40,000 will be given in the State, for Hon. Augustus M. Bradford, the new Governor, to succeed Gov. Hicks.

☞ No citizen of Chicago, or any one interested in the growth of our city, should fail to read the able document prepared by the committee who have in charge the claims of Chicago for the location of the new National Armory. It is an elaborate and exhaustive paper, and should, as we believe it will, have weight in deciding the location.

☞ We have no further news from the fleet, and it is of course unknown whether it did, as was expected, turn into Bull Bay on the South Carolina coast. Southern papers of Monday are silent on the subject, though they betray some little apprehension. Gen. Beauregard is said to have left for Charleston, S. C., to look after the defences of that city. A second Confederate Fast Day has been appointed for Friday, the 15th inst.

☞ New York seems to have done the clean thing in the late election, and a popular majority of over 100,000, and a nearly unanimous legislature, is a nut for the secession sympathisers to crack. New York city has, however, stultified herself as usual, in the election of James Lynch County Sheriff. He was one of the Varian battery men that marched away from Bull Run "to the sound of the enemy's cannon."

HOW THE DEMOCRATS VOTED.

The Democratic Central Committee issued a manifesto before the election, denouncing certain candidates on the Bryan Hall ticket as "notorious for ultra Abolitionism," meaning, of course, John Wentworth, and calling on all good Democrats to eschew him as they would the evil one. Judge Scates addressed a long letter to the faithful, of the same tenor and effect. The district is pretty close on strict party issues, as former contests have shown. Now mark the result. This "John Brown Abolitionist," who is openly and boldly in favor of emancipating all the slaves of the rebels and employing them to fight for the Union, is elected by an overwhelming majority, and carried Mr. Fuller, a Democrat, in with him, on the presumption that Fuller must be a pretty good Abolitionist to be running on the same ticket with "Long John." The Democrats must have voted for Wentworth almost in a body, as half the Republicans, at least, cast their ballots for Judge Higgins, a radical Republican. The fact is, the Democrats of Cook county have grown sick and tired of the manner in which the war has been conducted. They want the rebels put through in the most expeditious mode, and to that end desire to have the slaves liberated and employed by the Government to aid in crushing the rebellion, saving the armies and restoring peace to our country. They manifest this feeling by voting for the most ultra Abolitionist in the country.

STATE OF OUR ARMY AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Great apprehensions are felt in St. Louis for the safety of our army at Springfield. The latest intelligence from there is to Monday morning, Nov. 4th. It was believed in camp when the messenger left there, that the combined rebel forces of Price, McCulloch, Rains and Thompson, under the command of Gen. Albert S. Johnson, would attack our forces at Springfield on Tuesday or Wednesday. The rebel strength was variously stated at 40,000 to 50,000 men. How much reliance is to be placed in these reports is impossible to say. But the question is which people are most interested, is the strength and condition of the Federal forces at Springfield, and their ability to resist the threatened attack.

According to our best information there were at Springfield on last Monday the following troops:

Third Division under Gen. Sigel	5,000
Fifth Division under Gen. Asboth	4,500
Sixth Division under Gen. McKinstry	4,300
Second Division under Gen. Pope	4,000
Gen. Late's Brigade	2,500
Gen. Burgess's Brigade	1,600
Total	21,600

Gen. Hunter's Division of 5,000 men was 40 miles north of Springfield on Monday. His troops were destitute of proper food, and very deficient in means of transportation. His column could scarcely reach Springfield before to-day or to-morrow.

If a battle was fought on Tuesday or Wednesday, our forces could not have exceeded 22,000 men. We greatly fear that they are insufficiently supplied with ammunition—particularly for the artillery. It does not take a great many shells or cannon balls to make a wagon load over such roads as the army had to march; and it is known that each division was very deficient in means of transportation. How many pieces of artillery accompanied the troops, has not been made public, but we suppose there were not more than thirty or forty guns.

As to cavalry, we think there were two regiments and four or five companies, numbering perhaps 2,000 troopers; but they were mostly badly armed—some were without pistols and others had no swords. The best armed and mounted cavalry by far, were Fremont's 300 body guards, but it seems that they left the army when he did and returned to St. Louis, claiming that the conditions on which they enlisted only bound them to serve Fremont and not the Government.

The enemy round about Springfield was ethereal of food, having been plundered and eaten up by the rebel hordes since the death of Gen. Lyon. The soldiers were, therefore, on short allowance. It would be some time before the supply trains could be organized and dispatched from Rolla, and the distance consumes six days for loaded teams.

We have placed the number of each division considerably below its nominal strength, on account of the sickness among the troops, which has thinned out their ranks most severely. Some thousands of soldiers have fallen by the way side, and were left behind. Cold, wet, bad food, and insufficient clothing destroyed their health. The Commissariat of the army is exceedingly bad. The California gang and their confederates, have been too much engrossed in plundering the Government to spare time to organize an efficient and sufficient transportation service.

They have had the months of August, September and October in which to purchase mules, harness and wagons and there have been expended in the purchase of those things, but where are they? Some few come to us now and then, but the demand from St. Louis to Sedalia, unharnessed, unhitched and unbroken. Wagons are piled up at St. Louis, Jefferson City and along the railroad 190 miles further west, and the army commenced its pursuit of the rebels through an exhausted and hostile country sadly deficient in baggage, ammunition and rations. If, with all these circumstances, our forces shall meet with a reverse at Springfield, let it not be said that the cause was the removal of Fremont. But in the face of these crippling and discouraging drawbacks we have strong faith that our army will be able to hold its own and achieve a victory over the combined rebel hordes.

Constitutional Convention.

The results of the election in this State, on Tuesday, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, are as yet very incomplete. The following, however, would seem to have been elected:—

20th District—Sangamon—Benjamin S. Edwards and James D. Smith, Democrats.

43d—Peoria and Stark—R. H. Pipple and M. Manning, Union.

52d—La Salle, Livingston and Grundy—Alex. Campbell and P. A. Armstrong, Union.

45th—Iroquois, Will, Du Page and Kankakee—John W. Paddock, Francis Goodspeed, and Henry C. Childs, Union.

51st—Jo Daviess and Carroll—Wellington Weighley and Henry Smith, Union.

54th—Boone and McHenry—William M. Jackson, Union.

55th—South Chicago—John Wentworth and Melville W. Fuller, Union.

57th—North Chicago—John Henry Mahlke and Elliott Anthony, Union.

The Wisconsin Election.

The annual election for State officers and a legislature, in Wisconsin, on Wednesday, passed off with unusual quietness, and has probably resulted in the election of Hon. Louis P. Harvey (Republican) Governor, by about the usual majority, with the entire State ticket, possibly excepting the Lieutenant Governor, for which there were two anti-Democratic candidates. Milwaukee has gone overwhelmingly Democratic—8,500 majority in the county—and by the default of the Republicans to bring out their own strength. The *Sentinel* says:

Never, we think, did an election occasion less interest or excitement than that of yesterday. At the time of penning this item we have received no returns, but we apprehend the Democracy have swept the city by full their usual majority, and perhaps more. There was neither organization, office, nor apparently interest among the Republicans. They, of course, had no hope of carrying the city, and no fear apparently of losing the State, and the consequence was they did nothing—scarcely got tickets printed, and failed to vote them after they did. We shall not be surprised to find that district which ought to have carried are lost by this apathy. We can only hope this apathy has not been general throughout the State.

We give below the vote of Milwaukee city as a curiosity:

	Harvey.	Ferguson.
1st Ward	151	438
2d Ward	106	670
3d Ward	396	676
4th Ward	394	416
5th Ward	197	618
6th Ward	73	394
7th Ward	397	497
8th Ward	80	366
Total	majority 34	
	1,396	3,775

Salomon, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, runs 292 votes better than Harvey, on account of his popularity among the Germans.

The following are majorities for Harvey: Kenosha City, 350; Janesville, 421; Beloit, 112; Clinton, 179; Fond du Lac, 50; Delavan, 248; Racine, 300 to 500; Waukesha, 30; Elkhorn, 30; La Prairie, 113; Oshkosh, 68.

The following give Democratic majorities: Horicon, 140; Brookfield, 70; Eagle, 83, etc.

The Democrats have gained in the Legislature, but it is yet too early to estimate who has the most members. The Republicans seem to have been apathetic on the result everywhere. Even the strong Republican counties of Walworth, Rock, Racine and Kenosha, have fallen off to a comparatively low figure. By the Democratic mode of computation elsewhere, all the Republicans must have gone to the war and left the Democrats at home.

Calloway County, Missouri.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

FULTON CO., November 3d, 1861.

The combined forces of Col. Reid, consisting of his battalion of U. S. R. C., from St. Charles and Warren counties, and of Maj. B. F. Lazear, consisting of part of Col. Glasgo's regiment of Missouri State Militia, from Pike, numbering in all 1,200 men, arrived at this place last evening, and are encamped on the beautiful meadow and north of the State Lunatic Asylum. They are a fine body of troops, well drilled, armed and equipt-ed, and are prepared to give a good account of themselves in case of need.

Our march to this place has been attended with many incidents of interest to us, but I have not time at present to give them. The most important feature we have observed, is, that from Wellsville, our last camp, we scarcely met a Union man, and not a single Union demonstration, except from a few ladies. All honor to the noble few.

We are met at every turn by lord companions that we are violating, when is called here a treaty, between Col. J. F. Jones and Gen. Henderson, under whose command we are. "Secesh," true to his instincts, is fortifying and misrepresenting everything, is representing that "we were to be *permitted*" to march to the Missouri river without molestation, provided, neither our Government nor any of the United States, should molest any of the rebels in arms." This is the version of the correspondence between Col. Jones and Gen. Henderson, that is being industriously circulated, and because our force is here we are charged with *violating* this treaty. Preposterous as is this absurd version, it is useful to excite the public mind, and to justify the arming of bands of men in the county.

We have tapped a mine here that from present indications will furnish some work of a different character from what usually pertains to military men. We learn that the Board of Managers of both the Lunatic and Deaf and Dumb Asylums have ordered a sale of all the furniture, stock, fuel, &c., of both these establishments. They are completely despoiled of everything movable. A large part of the shrubbery around the Deaf and Dumb Asylum has been removed. Such vandalism would disgrace Camanche Indians. If there is any true Union sentiment in or about Fulton, it is of too cowardly a character to deserve the name. A people who would suffer the despoiling of such noble charities as these two institutions, are unworthy of them, and they should be either removed to more loyal location, or the people of the county made to be made to support them at their own expense.

General Scott in New York.

[From the N. Y. Express, Monday Evening.]

Gen. Scott, will occupy a suite of rooms at the Brevoort House, on the ground floor, fronting on Fifth Avenue and Eighth street. At present the ladies' parlor and bed-room adjoining have been appropriated to the fair-tigue consequent on such an arrangement. On several occasions during the journey, which the General bore better than was anticipated, when a stoppage occurred, the people assembled at the stations called for General Scott, and Gen. Van Vliet was pushed forward on the platform and was enthusiastically cheered. This *rus* was tried at Harrisburg, but did not succeed. Nothing could be ascertained, however, as to the future movements of the General probably is not decided in regard to them.

Arrest of a Burglar.

[From the Milwaukie Sentinel, Wednesday.]

Some six or seven days ago, a note belonging to J. L. Bowman, of Portage City, was broken open, and notes, drafts and money to the amount of $13,000 taken therefrom. Yesterday Mr. Bowman came to this city, believing that one of the parties who had been engaged in the robbery was here. The search was successful, and on the person of his robber was found a considerable portion of the stolen property. His name is Frank Burns, and there is reason to believe that he and two others—one of whom was arrested in Fulton, named Burdick—were not only the individuals who planned and accomplished the robbery at Kilbourne City, but were in this city recently, and interested directly in the recent housebreaking affairs.

Cincinnati State Prisoners.

Robert Bunker, ex-Mayor of Mobile, and Asa. Lowe, of Georgia, arrested here last week, *en route* from Europe to the South, will leave for Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, to-day, under charge of Deputy United States Marshal Small, assisted by Samuel Colby, where they will be provided with winter-quarters. They are suspected agents of the Southern Confederacy, though what the nature of the proof against them is, has not been made public.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 6th.*

Contemplated Exchange of Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Lieut. Kurtz, U. S navy, has been released on parole Washington, for the purpose of endeavoring to effect an exchange of prisoners. It is said he is likely to succeed, having enlisted the sympathy of the Government by his description of the treatment of prisoners in Richmond. The Cabinet will give the matter the closest consideration.

THE PATRIOT BROWNLOW.

Indictment and Approaching Imprisonment.

His Farewell Address.

Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig*, of Saturday, October 26th, was the last number of that paper to be issued, the editor having been indicted by the Grand Jury, and his imprisonment determined upon. The extracts we publish below will be read with interest:

BROWNLOW'S FAREWELL—CLOSING OUT OF THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

[From the Knoxville Whig, Oct. 26.]

This issue of the *Whig* must necessarily be the last for some time to come—I am unable to say how long. The Confederate authorities have determined upon my arrest, and I am to be indicted before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court, which commenced its session in Nashville, on Monday last. I would have awaited the indictment and arrest, before announcing the remarkable event to the world, but, as I only publish a weekly paper, my hurried removal to Nashville would deprive me of the privilege of saying to my subscribers what is alike due to myself and them. I have the last of my indictment and consequent arrest, having been served upon, for this week, from distinguished citizens, legislators and lawyers, at Nashville, of both parties. Gentlemen of high positions, and members of the secession party say that the indictment will be made because of "some treasonable articles in late numbers of the *Whig*." I have reproduced those two "treasonable articles" on the first page of this issue, that the unbiassed people of the country may "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the treason. They rely last to the culpable remissness of these Knoxville leaders, in failing to volunteer in the cause of the Confederacy.

According to the usages of the Court, as heretofore established, I presume I could go free, by taking the oath these authorities are administering to the Union men, but my settled purpose is not to do any such thing. I can doubtless be allowed my personal liberty, by entering into bonds to keep the peace, and to remain myself toward the leaders of secession in Knoxville, who have been seeking to have me assassinated all summer and fall, as they desire me to do, for this is really the import of the thing, and one of the leading objects sought to be attained. Although I could give a bond for good behavior for one hundred thousand dollars, signed by fifty as good men as the country affords, I shall obstinately refuse to do even that; and if such a bond is drawn up and signed by others, I will render it null and void by refusing to sign it. In default of both I expect to go to jail, and I am ready to start upon one moment's warning. I have been for some time prepared for this, in solitary confinement, until I waste away because of imprisonment, or die from old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent upright conduct, I will turn to this confinement for life, or die at the end of a rope, before I will make any humiliating concession to any power on earth.

I have committed no offense—I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate government, or the States—I have encouraged others to do so—I have discouraged rebellion publicly and privately—I have not assumed a hostile attitude towards the military or civil authorities of this new government. But I have committed grave, and I really fear unpardonable offenses. I have refused to make war upon the government—I have refused to have refused to publish to the world false and exaggerated accounts of the several engagements had between the contending armies; I have refused to record all the false and false versions of the origin of this war, and of the breaking up the best government the world ever saw; and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, when I agree to do such things, may a righteous God palsy my right arm, and may the earth open and close in upon me for ever!

With me, life has lost some of its energy—having passed six annual posts on the western slope of hall a century—the animal and the fire of youth is exhausted—but I stand forth with the eloquence and energy of right to sustain and stimulate me, in the maintenance of my principles. I am accounted to do, if contemptuous precipitated the French revolution. Citizens cast into dungeons without charges of crime against them, and without the formalities of a trial by jury, private property confiscated at the beck of those in power, the press humbled, muzzled and suppressed, or prostituted to the purposes of tyranny! The days of Louis XVI fall short of all this, and yet he lost his head! The people of this heaven-favored land, and oppressed, will have the resolution of their forefathers forefathers, who asserted their rights at Lexington and Bunker Hill!

Exchanging, with proud satisfaction, the editorial chair and the sweet endearments of home for a cell in a prison, or the lot of an exile, I have the honor to be,

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM K. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*.

October 24, 1861.

New Jersey Tragedy—Almost Another Suicide.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Monday Even.]

About one o'clock this morning, Mrs. Clark, one of the parties arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Fullner murder, and the sister of Albertine Prieu, attempted to commit suicide in the Eighth ward station house, under the following circumstances. Mrs. Marks, it appears, has been closely watched since her arrest, and a matron has been appointed who has constantly kept her company in her cell. Between half-past twelve and one o'clock, this morning, Mrs. Marks feeling restless, left her bed in her cell, and placing her arms over the lounge wrapped herself in her shawl. About one o'clock the door keeper entered her cell, and observing a small piece of cloth on the prisoner's hands he at once approached her, and removing her shawl, discovered that she had cut the cloth in pieces over the back of the lounge with a small pen knife. The blade of the knife was short and dull, or the woman would undoubtedly have injured herself before the door keeper was apprehended. The knife it is supposed she concealed beneath her under clothing when she was searched in the station house.

Cabinet Officers Abroad.

[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Commercial, Monday.]

Secretary Seward left this morning for New York, where he has important business to will be absent about two days. Frederick W. Seward, dueing his absence, will be the Acting Secretary of State. Three of the most important members of the Cabinet—Secretaries of War, of the Treasury and State—are now absent.

RELIEF NEEDED FOR MISSOURI SOLDIERS.

Samuel K. Hall, Adjutant of the Twenty-seventh regiment of Missouri Volunteers, is in Washington, to obtain relief for the men of that regiment and their families. The regiment was organized of the Home Guards of Johnson, Henry, Pettis and Saline counties, serving first as three months' men under Lyon, and then for the term before the war. They fought at Lexington, where nearly one half of the regiment were taken prisoners, and thereupon paroling Col. Peabody, Colonel Grover, was severely wounded, and a few days since he died. The prisoners were dismissed by Gen. Price on parole. But their homes fell into the possession of their families driven off by the rebels, because they were in the Union service; and the men themselves have never received a dollar of pay from the Government, because of the irregularity of their entering the service. Perhaps there was a failure to swear them in. These men are now penniless, and their families are now verging on starvation. That the regiment served their country faithfully, there seems to be no doubt, and Hall is urged most strongly to the Government for immediate intervention for their relief. All that Adj. Hall asks is, that an identified and honest paymaster should be detailed from St. Louis to visit these men in their respective counties and pay off such companies as can furnish indisputable evidence of their faithful service.

AN ODD SPECULATION.

The lady who is so anxious to tell the Government the signals of the rebel army, tells a strange story of the manner in which she came in possession of her valuable prize. She states that while at Norfolk, Va., she happened to be on the top of a house where the rebel officers were testing the value of their signals; that she ran down to tell them the system appeared complicated. They replied, "Oh! no, not when you have the key." That subsequently she accidentally discovered the key on an officer's desk, and committed it to memory by repeating it to herself frequently until she found an opportunity to put it down in writing. That on another occasion, when the officers were again practicing, she found the key again exposed on a table, and on comparing it with her memorandum she was correct. She only wants a hundred thousand dollars for the secret. The Government is not anxious to pay, for various reasons. It is said to be believed that the rebels would allow the key to their signals to "lie around loose" in the careless manner alleged. Neither is it believed that the rebels would be of much use to us as the rebels could easily change their system. Nor is it ascertained that the hundred thousand dollars, if obtained, would get turn up in Secesh, together with any information obtained by contact with the Government.

REVIEW OF GEN. SHIDWICK'S BRIGADE.

The recent review of Gen. Sedgwick's brigade, by Gen. Heintzelman, developed an increased efficiency in the command, which elicited from the acting Major-General the warmest praise both of the regiments composing the brigade and of Gen. Sedgwick, its immediate commander. The Thirty-Eighth New York, Colonel Riley; 31st Ward City Guard, Lieut. Col. Nevin; 69th New York, Col. Riley; the Third and Fourth Maine, Cols. Staples and Berry, made a most creditable appearance. The camp of the Thirty-eighth with its finely laid-out streets (soon to be paved, unless a forward movement prevents,) was particularly admired.

Gen. Sedgwick commanded a battery of the Second Artillery in Mexico, and served in that war with distinction and honor. He is a right disciplinarian and a good officer.

LATEST FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Price Being Largely Reinforced.

ARRIVAL OF STURGES AND LALE.

[Special Dispatch to the Mo. Republican.]

CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO.,
Sunday Morning, Nov. 4, 1861.

In military circles a battle is looked for in a very few days, and there is every reason to believe the fate of Missouri will soon be decided by a general engagement.

Generals Pope and McKinstry are expected here to night or to morrow, and Generals Lane and Sturges have arrived.

Information has been received here from different sources that Sterling Price was at Cassville on Thursday, with twenty five thousand men, and that Ben McCulloch was ten miles this side of there, with ten thousand more, with the intention of marching on Springfield, and offering us battle, it is said on the old ground of Wilson's Creek. McCulloch was expecting ten thousand additional troops from Arkansas, and he and Price had fifty pieces of artillery.

The residents of Greene, Jasper, Lincoln, Christian, and other adjacent counties, are said to have been flocking recently in great numbers to the rebel standard, and many of our officers think the secession force must be in the vicinity of sixty thousand; still no doubt is entertained in camp of our ability to meet the rebel hosts. Some parties think Price and McCulloch will make an effort to cut off one or more of the divisions now coming here, but it is too late to do this now.

It is reported Price has told his men to take no prisoners, as he has no means of supporting them.

I saw to-day an intercepted letter from Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, to his son, addressed to the care of Ben McCulloch, Fayetteville, Arkansas. It expressed great desire to know the location, intention and designs of the rebel army, and the doubtful anxiety of his wife and mother to hear from him.

Gen. Pope will be here this morning.

The advance guard of the rebel army, eighteen hundred strong, was reported last evening to have occupied the battle ground of Wilson's Creek, only ten miles beyond Springfield, and many think our troops will be attacked some time to-day. At any rate, only a few days, it is believed, will elapse before a great battle occurs in this vicinity.

Gen. Lane says he heard of six thousand rebels, under Rains, the other day, near Greenfield, and that he would have attacked him with 1,500 men if Price, 10 miles off, had not been making forced marches. Lane really belongs to no command, but he says he came here for one week's fighting, and we are determined to have one, come what may.

The rebels are reported marching in great numbers to Cassville and vicinity, and there is no doubt they will have us in numerous forces. We shall fall far short of their numbers no doubt, and yet our officers and men talk most confidently of victory.

Troops have been coming into Springfield all day, and we shall be prepared to-morrow to contest the field with the rebel army, whatever its forces.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 5, 1861.

THE SUCCESSION OF FREMONT.

Gen. Hunter, who is to succeed Gen. Fremont, is a veteran officer, and a great ability and executive capacity. General Hunter has not as yet arrived, but will doubtless be here one many hours.

MOVEMENTS OF MILITARY COMMAND.

Gen. Sigel will probably assume the command until his arrival, being the senior Brigadier General attached to this army.

A few flakes of snow fell here yesterday; to-day, however, it is as warm as midsummer.

Our lines are strongly guarded every night, and every prudence and precaution taken to prevent surprise. Our troops continue to sleep on their arms, and the whole army will be in martial array in a few minutes at any hour of the night.

A number of Missourians in our lines declare themselves strong Unionists, but it is not deemed prudent to release them just at present. Secesh is so prolific that the oath-bound militia authorized to be raised by the Legislature of the State. The militia will be composed of thoroughly loyal citizens, and will be able to defend its soil against all enemies—domestic and foreign—and leave the Government troops free to penetrate further South.

RELIEF NEEDED FOR MISSOURI SOLDIERS.

Samuel K. Hall, Adjutant of the Twenty-seventh regiment of Missouri Volunteers, is in Washington, to obtain relief for the men of that regiment and their families. The regiment was organized of the Home Guards of Johnson, Henry, Pettis and Saline counties, serving first as three months' men under Lyon, and then for the term before the war. They fought at Lexington, where nearly one half of the regiment were taken prisoners, and thereupon paroling Col. Peabody, Colonel Grover, was severely wounded, and a few days since he died. The prisoners were dismissed by Gen. Price on parole. But their homes fell into the possession of their families driven off by the rebels, because they were in the Union service; and the men themselves have never received a dollar of pay from the Government, because of the irregularity of their entering the service. Perhaps there was a failure to swear them in. These men are now penniless, and their families are now verging on starvation. That the regiment served their country faithfully, there seems to be no doubt, and Hall is urged most strongly to the Government for immediate intervention for their relief. All that Adj. Hall asks is, that an identified and honest paymaster should be detailed from St. Louis to visit these men in their respective counties and pay off such companies as can furnish indisputable evidence of their faithful service.

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Gen. Sedgwick commanded a battery of the Second Artillery in Mexico, and served in that war with distinction and honor. He is a right disciplinarian and a good officer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SITUATION AT SPRINGFIELD, MO.

GENERAL HUNTER IN COMMAND.

Fremont en route to St. Louis.

Our Army Ready to Fight.

60,000 REBELS DRAWING NEAR.

Prospect of a Battle soon.

Rumored Resignation of Gen. Wool.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

Southern Fears of the Fleet.

Another Fast Day Named.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1861.

A gentleman who arrived at Baltimore, yesterday, says he saw Beauregard at Gordonsville, Monday, on route for Charleston.

The newly purchased ferry boat Stepping Stone reached the Navy Yard this morning, from New York. It passed the batteries at 11 o'clock last night, without being fired at. It brought up six contrabands, of whom a large number have escaped, chiefly from the neighborhood of Rappahannock. They say that for whites in Virginia the times are hard, and worse for the slaves. Many negroes are believed to be drowned in endeavoring to effect their escape. A new rebel battery has been erected at Aquia Creek, and preparations are making for one at Maltbie and Lee.

J. Owens Berry, of Georgetown, D. C., captured at Ball's Bluff, and Redwood Buell, of Virginia, escaped from the Capitol prison last night.

The telegraph to Budd's Ferry and Fort Tobacco will be completed within a week.

The men and horses of the army of the Potomac consume five hundred tons of provender a month.

All the Northern Governors, in response to Seward's circular, promise thoroughly to fortify their lake and sea coast.

Forty-one million of the 7.30 Treasury notes have been sent to subscribers.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order requiring Scott's passes to be recognized as if he were still in command.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 6, 1861.

The *Democrat's* special Springfield dispatch, dated Monday morning, says Fremont was induced by friends to retain command till Hunter's arrival. Gen. Hunter arrived Sunday night. Fremont and most of his staff left for Syracuse on Monday. A large number of officers called on Fremont before his departure. At the request of all the division commanders Fremont consented to command should the army be attacked before Hunter's arrival, the news of which decision created great enthusiasm among the the troops.

Despite the regret for Fremont's removal, the troops unquestionably regard Hunter as the best man for his successor, though it is unfortunate he has not a position where he is little known to the troops or by sight and contact. Gen. Hunter had a long interview with Fremont on Monday, in which Fremont's plans were fully disclosed.

A reconnoissance in force, by Gen. McKinstry, had been ordered, but just as the expedition was starting, Fremont countermanded the order.

Scouts on Sunday evening reported the army moving slowly towards Springfield. McCullough has the advance of the rebels, and on Friday was ten miles north of Cassville. A battle is imminent at any hour.

Although the enemy's forces exceed ours, no fears are felt for the present.

Hunter's division reached Springfield on Monday. Gen. Asboth leaving with Fremont, acting Brigadier-General Carr takes command. Owen Lovejoy, of Fremont's staff, stays in Springfield to see the fight. Lovejoy, Shanks, and Hudson, have been appointed on Hunter's staff.

At the Pacific Railroad depot, to-night, about 5,000 people, principally Germans, awaited the arrival of the train, expecting Fremont's arrival. Being disappointed, they gave three cheers and dispersed. There is a rumor at the army head quarters this afternoon that Gen. McClellan has suspended the order for Fremont's removal for the present, with the President's sanction. This is a better authority than half the sensation stories telegraphed from Washington to New York.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, November 6, 1861.

The Banking Law on a specie basis, has few friends here. In four Wards of the city out of six, and in five townships, it received but ten votes. Full returns from the entire city or county cannot be given until the official canvass is made. The whole Democratic Compromise ticket is undoubtedly elected. The vote is about one half of that cast last year.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, November 6, 1861.

Baltimore City to-day gave about 17,000 Union majority. Scattering returns from the counties indicate that the State will go 40,000 Union majority, probably more. It was a very peaceable election, and there is great rejoicing at the result.

Southern News—The Coast Fleet—Another Rebel "Fast Day"—Beauregard's Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The Baltimore *Sun* says Beauregard was at Gordonsville, Va., on Monday, bound to Charleston. The *New York Herald* has a statement from Annapolis that 11,000 troops are gathered there to be sent South as soon as the transports of the expedition return.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 2.—A Richmond paper says that a Federal frigate attempted to burn a vessel aground on Warsaw beach. The attempt failed, and the frigate retired.

There were 1711 Federal prisoners at Richmond on Saturday.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Richmond papers of Monday, just received here, make no mention of the landing of the Naval Expedition on the Southern coast. It is quite clear, however, from the tone of the Southern press, that the movement of the fleet has created intense alarm among the rebels. They are anxiously awaiting intelligence of the blow that is to be struck.

Jeff. Davis has appointed Friday, Nov. 15th, as a day of fasting and prayer.

The Blockade of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The steam ferry-boat Stepping Stone, recently purchased by the Government in New York, ran the blockade of the Potomac river last night, and was not fired upon by the rebel batteries. The Stepping Stone is similar in construction to the rebel steamer Geo. Page, and is about the same size. Drawing from three to four and a half feet of water only, she was enabled to hug the Maryland shore in passing the batteries. The Stepping Stone passed a sentry also bound up. Fugitives represent that there is great suffering in the Rappahannock region of Virginia for want of food, clothing, shoes, &c. There is now a rebel battery at Aquia Creek, a few hundred yards north of the old one. Two sloops were fired from it yesterday, apparently by way of practice. There are 5,000 rebels at Fredericksburg. There are 2,000 rebels at Manassas Junction, and the whole army of the Potomac is well and in good condition.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Approach of the Enemy—Our Forces on the Alert—Gen. Hunter in Command—Gen. Fremont en route to St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 5, 1861.

Gen. Fremont has been induced to delay his departure until the arrival of Gen. Hunter, who is expected this evening. Gen. Pope arrived this morning. Efforts are being made by the friends of Fremont to induce him to remain with the army even in a subordinate capacity. Many of his staff officers are anxious to stay until after a battle. Colonels Lovejoy of Illinois and Shanks and Hudson of Indiana, will do so, whether the General does or not. The enemy are reported moving north from Cassville, and Gen. McKinstry is just about to start with a considerable body of cavalry and artillery to make a reconnoissance in force.

LATER.—Nov. 4.—The efforts to induce Gen. Fremont to remain with the army, to act in the coming battle, have failed. Gen. Hunter arrived during last night, and Gen. Fremont and most of his staff departed to-day. Gen. Hunter had an interview of an hour and a half with Gen. Fremont this morning, in which the latter gave the former all his intelligence in regard to the position of the enemy, &c., and laid before him the plan of battle decided upon by himself and the commanders of divisions, at their council of war held last evening.

The reconnoissance in force determined on yesterday, was postponed just on the eve of its departure, by order of Gen. Fremont.

A scout who arrived last night reports the army moving slowly in this direction. McCulloch has the advance, and on Friday was ten miles this side of Cassville, so that by to-day they must be very near us. A battle is imminent at any hour. The enemy greatly exceeds our force, but no fears are felt for the result, and our army is all here now, excepting General Hunter's Division.

The Body Guard of Holman's Sharp-shooters were the only troops that left with Gen. Fremont. Gen. Asboth accompanied the General, and acting Brigadier General Carr has taken command of his Division. Cols. Lovejoy, Shanks and Hudson, late of Fremont's staff, who remain here to participate in any battle which may take place, have received appointments on Gen. Hunter's staff.

From Fortress Monroe and Hatteras—The Storm on the Coast—A Rebel Steamer Fires at the Fort.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Fortress Monroe, November 4, says:

The following extract is from the Richmond *Examiner* of Nov. 5, and is from the report of Capt. Hunter, dated,

"OFF COAST NORTH CAROLINA, ON CONVOYING }
SARAH BRYAN STEAMER, Oct. 30th."

At dawn yesterday we started, and on our way looked in at Beacon Island and Oarsocke, but saw nothing with certainty of the enemy. We anchored at 4 o'clock this morning off Hatteras Inlet, and when near the position of the inner buoy the enemy opened fire on us from the fort and two or three of their steamers, without injury.

In coming within easy range I sighted the rifled gun at the Harriet Lane and fired. The fort and steamers continued to fire at us as rapidly as possible. We fired six shells and the stern gun at them in time. It is uncertain whether the enemy sustained any injury. The vandals fired twenty-three shots at us, each one of which came near. Feeling that I had carried out the spirit of our instructions, I withdrew, and visited the first buoy to the buoy, hoping to draw the steamer outside. When we fired the stern gun the fort returned the compliment. We came back and left the shell and took our departure. All hands displayed great enthusiasm, and seemed delighted when once more under way. "Good bye, we'll be back again to us." There were at anchor inside, sixteen sailing vessels and three steamers.

The Richmond *Examiner* of November 4 says, "the work on the Merrimac is still uncompleted, and there are great complaints of imperfection of the iron work as furnished by the foundries there," and adds, "It is certainly high time she was completed."

The correspondent of the *Examiner* complains that Gen. Huger has left the Gosport Peninsula to look after the situation, had done nothing on arriving there but eat hog, fish and drink.

The Express Monroe, Nov. 5.—The Spaulding has just arrived from Hatteras Inlet, bringing Col. Hawkins, who proceeds to

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

FRIENDS, WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

That Missouri army, composed in large part, of our Illinois boys, was rushed into the field wholly unprepared for the arduous and dangerous service that they have been compelled to undertake. Those who should have spent the summer in perfecting its organization and providing its stores, have been far otherwise engaged; and when after the irreparable disaster by which Colonel Mulligan's command was destroyed, Gen. Fremont waked up to the necessity of making a demonstration against Price to save himself from instant removal, our boys were led out without their proper Hospital and Quartermaster's stores, put on short allowance, exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather and with but little transportation, were compelled to make forced marches in rapid pursuit of an enemy that had long before escaped. The consequences of the neglect of preparation, of the scarcity of supplies and of the unaccustomed labor, are painfully apparent in the number of sick and disabled men that strew the roads from Tipton and Sedalia to Springfield. We have many accounts from most of the columns, and Heaven knows that they are sufficiently deplorable to gratify any appetite for horrors; but we fear that the worst has not been reached. The whole army that has been so fearfully neglected and abused must be measurably reorganized in some of its departments; but before that can be effected, great suffering and great mortality must follow. It is the duty of the patriotic men and women of Illinois to do what they can to repair the fearful blunders that have been made, and to snatch as many of our boys as they can from the perils which encompass them. The following letter from Rev. Robt. Collyer, whose benevolence and integrity are so well known in this city, shows in part only what may be done and what is needed:

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The closing paragraphs in your report this morning, respecting the condition of our men who have fallen sick in the wilds of Missouri, is in itself a strong appeal for immediate action in their behalf. I went as far West as Sedalia, as an agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, and the sad and pitiful scenes I encountered in the hospitals above St. Louis have already been narrated in other relations. I would beg space, however, to speak of them here, but for the sufficient reason that those things are I hope done with, as far as my actual observation warrants me to write. "The Sisters of Mercy" have taken hold of the hospitals in Jefferson City as nurses for the sick there, and will certainly, so far as they command the means, replace the horrible filth, and squalor, and wretchedness that filled them at my first visit, with a gentle, cheerful, abiding care and purity, and peace. Pray permit me, standing so far from these women in ecclesiastical and theological ideas, to testify to their beautiful, holy and unselfish devotion wherever I have found them in our hospitals, East or West. The doctors can find nowhere else such perfect nurses—so nice about the food—so reliable about the medicine—quiet as Quakers, yet cheerful and chatty wherever the undying womanly instinct is touched toward any poor boy, who will get well twice as fast when he can have a sympathy that feels to him like that of his mother and sisters. They give, asking nothing again, what no money can purchase.

The hospitals also on the line above Jefferson City, close on the Pacific Railroad, ought to be nearly emptied of the sick that need protracted care, as there is a very large accommodation for them in St. Louis, and the Sanitary Commission there have fitted up two passenger cars to run on the road constantly and bring them down to that city. But the hospitals away from the Roe, and those sick left on the line, in some measure, need immediate and urgent attention. From whatever source the terrible neglect, or improvidence, may have sprung, *it is certainly there*, and the sick have to bear the heaviest burden. The hospital allowance is ample and would provide for all a perfect comfort—little delicacies such as the sick cling to life by—can all be secured out of it, yet they are not there, and many have to drag along on food and drinks that would be rejected by most men in this city that are heartily well. Cots and beds, changes of linen and clothing, ought to come plentifully out of what Government generously provides; yet I found numbers of sick men who complained that their woolen garments *were rotting on their backs, for want of a change*, stretched on the bare floor, with not even a little straw, and with no covering but their blankets.

It was to be hoped, when I left the west a few days ago, that the commission in St. Louis could cope with these evils by draining all the upper hospitals and by sending out supplies to those who could not come down. The latest word from the remotest hospitals, however, has a bad look. I fear there are vast numbers sick and destitute. The work is too great for those who strive to do it; and Chicago ought to take hold with energy and at once. Yet nothing can be more undesirable than a blind generosity. Some points ought to be clearly ascertained—1st. Have you drawn your full hospital allowance? 2d. Were the articles of standard goodness? 3d. What have you done with them? We may send out a million dollars worth of goods from our city and State, but if we do not make sure of those points, what we send *may* go to our men, but, what they are entitled to from Government, will thereby be turned into other channels, and will fall among thieves; as sure as fate. This appalling (and if any be) unpardonable sin of robbery and plunder, is surely practiced to a fearful extent; and headlong generosity will greatly favor it by covering up its consequences.

I would suggest, therefore, that a man or men be sent out at once to take right hold—try to touch the bottom of this evil as rapidly as possible—and report the exact state of affairs; so that we may turn to with a will to seek and save that which is lost. The utmost time I could spare abroad, I have given, and can give no more. But I can give reliable counsel to any who may be appointed; and shall be glad to do so, and to aid according to my best ability whatever practical efforts may be made.

Truly,

ROBERT COLLYER, Minister at Large.

Friends, especially friends in Illinois and Indiana, this points to a work that must be done. Our brave boys must not be permitted to die like the beasts of the field. They must be aided. The errors and mistakes, to designate them by no worse name, that have been committed in connection of the Army of the West, must be repaired by Government, assisted by private benevolence. The case admits of no delay. At least five thousand men are demanding help that we can render. Let us go to work!

The Sanitary Committee of this city, composed of sane, judicious and earnest men, working without pay or other reward than the luxury of doing good, is the quickest, safest, and altogether the best channel in which aid can go to the sufferers. They will soon have agents among the Illinois troops in Missouri, Cairo, and Kentucky, prepared to see personally that the gifts of the generous are not misapplied, and that the sick are cared for. They need money, clothing, hospital stores, and all the delicacies that can be forwarded. They appeal to the country for assistance. All articles entrusted to them will be sacredly devoted to the uses of the sick. Will not the interior respond? Our men are needlessly dying. In Heaven's name, let there be no holding back in a cause like this!

A NEW LIGHT IN DIPLOMACY.

If we are to believe the Mexican correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, Minister Corwin has hit upon the strangest way to [illegible] his country and manifest his dislike [illegible] the rebels, that has yet been discovered. Says this writer, commenting on Mr. Corwin's various triumphs in the line of diplomacy:

"One cannot but admire the sagacity which has seized upon the very happy juncture for arranging an extradition treaty, hitherto opposed by Mexico, on the ground of the clause "fugitives from labor," yet always inserted in *deference to the prejudices of the South*. The chivalry will learn, as soon as their rebellious fermentation be quieted, that the people, though pouring out their blood and treasure for the preservation of the nation at home, have not neglected *their* interests abroad."

That Mr. Corwin's belief in the virtues and curative properties of the fugitive slave law has amounted almost to a monomania, the country has long known; that he has stood very much in his own light, in this behalf, his friends in Ohio well know. If he has now outrun the Constitution of his country to the extent of urging upon the freedom-loving people of Mexico a treaty, providing for the surrender of Ben McCulloch's slaves who may escape across the Texas boundary, he has done his country and its cause a terrible wrong. It has never been contended, even by the craziest advocates of slavery in the country, that any requirement or authority exists in the Constitution for demanding the surrender of fugitive slaves from foreign nations. Is this, we ask, the *most fitting time* to establish such a precedent? Is the alleged action of Mr. Corwin taken with the knowledge and consent of the State Department at Washington? Mr. Seward will surely not sanction any such scheme for conciliating Jeff. Davis and the Texas rebels. Indeed, it is impossible to believe that Mr. Corwin has put his hand to so vile a document. It is impossible to believe that he has sought, in the heat of the great pro-slavery rebellion, to extend our fugitive slave law over the whole Mexican Republic; and notwithstanding the positiveness of the *Herald's* correspondent, we trust there will be a suspension of judgment in the case until the treaty itself is produced.

PART OF THE HISTORY.

When Secretary Cameron visited the Army of the West, he had in his pocket the President's order for the removal of Gen. Fremont. He was clothed with discretionary power, to use or suppress it as he should see fit. The arrangements for delivering it to Gen. Hunter were made, and Adjutant General Thomas spent a part of the night in the General's quarters in anxious consultation with him upon the plan of the campaign. Meanwhile, the Secretary was closeted with Gen. Fremont, and the persuasions of the latter to be permitted to follow Price and redeem his error, prevailed, and Mr. Cameron pocketed the order and returned to the Capital. Mr. Lincoln was not satisfied with the arrangement, and was to send off a messenger with the order of removal when the disaster at Ball's Bluff fell upon him. Mr. Seward, fearing the effect of the defeat and the contemplated change in the Department of the West upon the courage and hopefulness of the people, entreated the President to withhold his action a few days, and to that entreaty he yielded. At length, impressed with the conviction that the condition of affairs in Missouri was intolerable, he carried out his original purpose. The order was sent to Gen. Curtis, in command at St. Louis, and by him forwarded to Hunter, who at once proceeded to act by its authority. That, we believe, is the history of the affair; and while we thank the President for his action, we cannot but regret that it was so long and unnecessarily delayed. There has never been a day when, had it been known to the country that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was convinced from the testimony before him that Gen. Fremont was not equal to the place to which he was assigned, that they would not at once and unhesitatingly yielded to whatever action his judgment, guided by his patriotism, might have dictated. The confidence of the masses in the unambitious loyalty of the President has never been impaired, and may it be long before his acts which spring from his obligations to the country are disputed!

Andrew Jackson's Testimony.

In the campaign of 1812, near New Orleans, no more distinguished services were rendered by any body of troops than by the colored men whom General Jackson called into his army. Then, as in the earlier war of the revolution, this race of people were regarded not only as fit to bear arms in the cause of their country, but their gallantry was recognized by all the rewards paid to any troops. But these were the old times. We, of this generation, have risen superior to such examples. We are sending white men into the field to be shot down by negroes or Indians pressed into the rebel service, or to act as slave catchers for disloyal masters; while the "Divine institution" that has caused this war must not be touched. It is refreshing, however, if we may not follow the example, at least to revive the recollections of the past. Here is Andrew Jackson's testimony:

Proclamation to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana:

Through a mistaken policy you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessings. As *Americans*, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable Government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the eagle to defend all which is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in the cause without amply remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearted, generous freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: one hundred and twenty-four dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to an American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same camps, be exposed to improper comparisons or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrollment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address. Headquarters. ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

The Great Atlantic Storm.

The storm on the Atlantic coast, last week, was one of the most severe for years, and derived, besides, a new interest from the fact that the coast expedition was supposed to be in it. These storms, which frequently occur in autumn and winter, commence in the tropical regions and take from three to five days in beating up the coast. The fact, then, that the gale spent its fury at Fortress Monroe on Friday, at New York on Saturday, and along the New England coast on Sunday; with the other fact that some of the smaller craft of the expedition had turned back reporting themselves unable to stand against the sea, afforded reasonable grounds for alarm, until news was received that the fleet had safely braved Cape Fear and was beyond the influence of the tempest. It is now understood that the fleet encountered only the heel of the storm, and the suffering was confined to those tugs and ferry-boats that from their peculiar build for inland service were ill prepared to run in a heavy sea. Two of these boats returned to Hampton Roads, while the others continued on their course, and they found it difficult to follow the great leaders of the fleet. We have yet to learn of any disaster among them. It was the policy of the Commodore to stand out to sea, that the fleet might not be observed from the coast.

The New York and Boston papers give lengthy reports of the damage caused by the storm, which is said to have had no equal in severity in twenty-five years. The tide in East river, N. Y., submerged the docks and flooded the streets up as far as Beaver street, in some places knee deep. There was considerable loss on property along the wharves or stored in cellars. The shipping in the harbor suffered all sorts of minor breakages. It is estimated that not less than fifteen hundred houses in Jersey City and on the meadows between that and Newark, were submerged. The Newark turnpike was covered in places three feet deep, and a portion of the railroad track was washed away.

The lower part of Baltimore was submerged; eleven barges were wrecked at North Point, and several other barges were wrecked between Havre de Grace and Locust Point.

We have already announced the wreck of the Liverpool ship, Maritana, at the entrance of Boston harbor, and the loss of twenty-seven lives, by this storm. The circumstances of the disaster, which occurred within sight of a shore from which assistance could not come, are heartrending.

The storm was felt inland as far as Chicago, but not with any severity. The Cleveland and Buffalo papers speak of the gale as having been somewhat remarkable, but there are no disasters on the lakes so far as heard from.

—Lieut. Col. J. R. Freese, the Provost Marshal of Alexandria, who has been stirring up [illegible] the (N.J.) *State Gazette*.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Among the candidates for the New York Legislature, in the city districts, are Henry J. Raymond, of the *Times*, Augustus Schell, late collector, and Royal Phelps.

—H. B. Plant has retired from the Superintendency of the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, and is succeeded by James Hall, lately Railroad Commissioner of the State of Maine.

—Mr. Alexander McKinley, Flag Secretary of the Coast Expedition, who was injustly defamed by a report that he had absconded to the enemy, is a Philadelphian, and a young man of undoubted loyalty. Mr. McKinley graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, sharing the highest honors of his class with a nephew of Commodore Dupont. He studied law with Hon. Wm. B. Reed; accompanied that gentleman as private secretary on his mission to China; was afterwards connected with the geological survey of Prof. Rogers, and as exploring engineer in Pennsylvania, and was offered the post of private secretary, by Commodore Dupont, without his own solicitation or the solicitation of his friends.

—Col. Wm. H. Nobles, who is in command of the remnant of the 79th New York (Highlanders) regiment, now in the Coast Expedition, is an old resident of St. Paul, Minn., and better known as the discoverer of the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, which in 1857 he explored, under authority of Congress, for a wagon road. Col. Nobles settled in Minnesota in 1844.

—Mr. Roberts, member of the Wheeling Convention from Roane county, who was arrested last June by Gen. Wise's army and sent to Richmond, has been released and is now at home. Immediately on his arrest Gov. Peirpont arrested Major Andre Parks, a secessionist, and held him as a hostage; and the two have at last been mutually released. Mr. Roberts says he was confined in a damp dungeon, and only shown to people to be laughed at. The authorities at Richmond told him on his departure that that they should not oppose the "secession" of Western Virginia, as it was not worth having, and should only make it a battle ground as they would any other part of the country. Hon. Alpheus Haymond, a member from Wheeling of the last Virginia Legislature, and who helped to pass the secession ordinance, is at Richmond, and sends word by Mr. Roberts that he would like to return home and be a neutral, but he dares not come without some assurance of his personal safety.

—We had a call, on yesterday, from Hon. William Jayne, Governor of Dakotah Territory. The Doctor in his appearance gives unmistakable evidence that frontier life heartily agrees with him. He is on a visit to his family in this city and will probably remain for several weeks.—*Springfield Journal, 5th.*

—James Lesley, Jr., the present efficient and accomplished chief clerk of the War Department, finding that the labors of his arduous position were greatly affecting his health, has, to the regret of his many friends, concluded to retire from active duties for the present. Mr. Lesley has been appointed consul at Nice, which has been raised to a salaried consulate under the recent act of Congress, having become, from its position on the frontier of France and Italy, a place of much importance in reference to American commerce in the Mediterranean.—*Washington cor. N. Y. World.*

—Messrs. Rockefeller and McEveay, who were mentioned as supposed to be captured by the secesh, have returned "all right." Probably some one with secesh sympathies spread the report of their capture.—*Keokuk Gate City, 5th.*

The Diamond Murder.

There is at last a clue to the murder of the Polish Jew, Fellner, who had come to this country with $50,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry to sell. Of course there's a woman in the scrape. It seems that on the steamer from Europe were two Jewesses, sisters, with the younger whom Fellner contracted an improper intimacy. They knew the extent of his wealth, and doubtless took counsel with parties at New York to slay him. To this end the elder sister got up a scene with a stiletto, at his rooms in the Prescott House; and a confederate in the plot coming in at a convenient moment after her departure, was told the story by the unsuspecting Fellner. This person, named Radetzki, advised that he retire to more private lodgings, and helped to remove his effects from the hotel, since when nothing was known of him until the dead body was found over in New Jersey, stabbed in nineteen places around the heart. The women and the family with whom they boarded, have been arrested, and are found to have money and jewelry that they confess to have been his, but which they say was given as hush money. Radetzski is still at large.

[From the New York World, Monday.]

Albertina Pfaum, one of the females arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the Polish Jew, Fellner, near Middletown, N. J., committed suicide on Saturday morning, by hanging herself in the cell where she was locked up. The female suicide was a young and beautiful Jewess, only twenty-two years of age, highly educated, accomplished, and possessed of fine figure and pleasing and innocent expression of countenance. Her sister, Mrs. Marks, arrested at the same time with her, says that she was passionately fond of the murdered man and ascribes the suicide to depression caused by his death. She protests her own innocence and that of her sister, and alleges that a man was the murderer.

Another important witness in the case was arrested yesterday. His name is Jacob Newmann. He was to have married Albertina Pfaum, and was offered $1,000 by her sister, Mrs. Marks, to do so. The money, however, was not forthcoming, and the marriage ceremony was not consummated. Mrs. Marks herself has lived in this city, and in Philadelphia and San Francisco, in all about fourteen years. She went to Germany for the express purpose of bringing out her sister, whose career has been so suddenly terminated.

Experience of a Hecker-Jaeger in Rebel Hands.

[From the Louisville Journal, 5th.]

We have had an interview with Mr. P. H. Lippert, of the 24th Illinois Regiment, who was taken prisoner some months ago, about twenty miles from Centerville, Mo., while acting as a messenger bearing despatches. He was arrested by Rebel Missourians and placed under charge of Gen. Hardee's command in the southeastern part of the State, where he was exposed to great privations and sufferings. In company with twenty other Union prisoners, he was lodged in a horse-thief jail at Bloomfield, for nearly a month. This place was a department sixteen by eighteen feet in dimensions, and seven feet high, with two air holes on two sides. In this cage the twenty were cooped during the hottest weather, without any effort being made to remove their excrement, which of course produced the foulest stench. Their food was dough and water, and even that in insufficient quantities, which produced great sickness. While there, three Union men were hung and five shot because they refused to take the oath. These villainies were committed by Captain White and his Texan rangers. From Bloomfield, Mr. Lippert was taken to New Madrid for a few days, during which he received no food at all and was nearly starved; thence he was transferred to Columbus, with seven prisoners from Cape Girardeau, and placed at work on the fortifications, and they were so engaged, being driven to the works in gangs like slaves, at the time of the engagement between the batteries and the Union gunboats, exposed to all the fire and bursting shells, but providentially none were injured. They were by this time greatly in need of clothes and blankets, and their wants were contumeliously neglected by Gen. Polk after his attention had been called to them. Mr. Lippert was finally exchanged when Col. Buford went down under a flag of truce, and he soon reached Paducah. There he was most hospitably received by the boys of the 11th Indiana, and he desires to return thanks to them all, and particularly to Captain Rugg, for their soldierly attention to a comrade in distress. From Paducah he was forwarded to Louisville by Gen. Smith, and will start immediately to join his regiment, which is Col. Hecker's.

The Fight at Bear Creek, near Weston, Missouri.

[From the St. Joseph Journal, Nov. 3.]

Major Josephs, with one hundred and fifty mounted men of Gamble's Militia or six months' men, left St. Joseph on Thursday for Platte county, having learned that there was a body of four hundred rebels encamped in that county. He had five skirmishes and one battle yesterday at eleven o'clock, a. m., that lasted one hour and a half, in which he killed fifty or sixty rebels, and took fifteen prisoners, many horses, camp equipage, &c. Joseph had only six men wounded, all slightly.

The Federals took a position in the battle in a lane and hemp field, and the rebels fired from under the cover of the brush.

It is stated that the rebels fought very bravely and desperately, and though vigorously pursued continued to turn and fire. The command returned last night in high spirits. All honor to the St. Joseph boys. The command of Major Josephs was made up of men from this city and the country.

Having received the above statement of the affair from a young friend, who had it from an officer of the expedition, to make sure, we wrote a note to Col. Smith of the 16th Illinois, who is in command here, and received the following confirmatory of the affair:

HEADQUARTERS, St. Joseph, Nov. 2.

Jno. F. Bruce—I understand by Mr. Wilson that you have had an account of Maj. Josephs' expedition, from some of his officers. This, I suppose, is sufficient until to-morrow, when I will give you an official account of the affair. Major Josephs had five skirmishes, and one battle lasting an hour and a half—he killed from 30 to 60 of the enemy, took 15 prisoners and a good many horses, camp equipage, &c., and only had six men wounded, all slightly, and 11 horses killed.

R. F. SMITH,
Col. Commanding Post.

☞ For the first time since the era of railroads and telegraphs, the Massachusetts newspapers trust to the usual course of the mails for their election returns, and save thereby a pretty heavy bill for special expresses. Their arrangements for collecting the returns have heretofore been the most complete of any State in the Union, and the result has been announced in next morning's paper with but little variation from the official returns.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The closing of the Potomac—A ride into Maryland—The Country, its Residents, and its Owners—The "Shiftlessness" of Slavery—[illegible]—How Sambo is taught to view the War—[illegible]—We reach the River—Shells from over the Potomac—The rebel Batteries—[illegible]—Posey and his [illegible]—Forage, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

The Potomac is closed. That seems long ago to have been settled. First the reporters, those early birds always in quest of vermicular prizes in the news item line, declared it. Then they took it back to declare it over again. Day after day the river grew more and more constipate; the number of transports below waiting to come up accumulated; the fleet of vessels above waiting to go down became alarmingly large, headed by the Pensacola, fresh from the navy yard, who lay her dark length along in front of Alexandria, not venturing to try the issue with rebel batteries, latent once, patent now, and long expectant of some river visitor worthy "their steel" or rather "Floyd's steel" since their big guns are thus derived.

Finally, after all the reporters had wearied of saying, what all Washington knew and felt "in basket, and in store;" after the one hundred and sixty shells that gave the Resolute and the Rescue with their vessels in tow so dangerous a gauntlet; after the Fairfax was captured, their cometh an official report

"THE POTOMAC IS CLOSED."

"Who hath believed our report?" said the reporters, jubilant at such confirmation from the commander of the Potomac flotilla. It is not proper to discuss whether the Potomac ought ever to have been closed. I must take facts as they are, and wait to chronicle that it is open again. If it be done by powder and ball, then it may come in play to query whether the "ounce of prevention" might not have had all the usual relative value that has come to be claimed for it by us civilians. Suppose we take a look down this same river Potomac. There seems to be but one course, if we would send the fruits of our research to the readers of the TRIBUNE. To pass down the Virginia shore might have the unpleasant result of adding to the news items of the Richmond press. My small capture would do them no good. I have reasons for objecting to pushing my investigations on the "sacred soil" any farther south along the Potomac than where the left of our line, in Heintzelman's division, rests, near the Occoquan, or say ten or twelve miles south of Alexandria. That would show us no near view of rebel batteries, save under the unpleasant and inevitable contingencies noted.

Nor is the old rule of "a middle course the safe one" in force, since besides that there is no vessel to carry us, a location on the deck of a craft exposed to rebel Dahlgren and Paixhans is not exactly the best suited for the calm contemplation that should characterize the non-combatant observer of martial events. We must go down the Maryland shore. And off we started following in the wake of General Sickels, whose Excelsior brigade and General Hooker's division went down this road ten days ago. The day is glorious Indian summer. Let us set forth into that narrow and deeply indented peninsular strip of Maryland which lieth between the Potomac and the Chesapeake. The "us" is not the editorial formulary, but expressive of the persons comprising the cavalcade of three, that went out of Washington by the road that leadeth to the Navy Yard, and thence by the bridge to the Maryland shore. The sentry looks sharply at the three horsemen, apparently unmilitary and evidently gotten up for the road and experiences by the wayside, for we have before us a ride of fifty miles.

The road winds up the hill that is crowned by the long brick pile of buildings, the Hospital for the insane, and thence downward along the river. The eastern shore of the Potomac, as the maps will show, is broadly serrated with deep bays and creeks, and the route is made devious and long by the nature of the bold and broken country. We wind among hills, and for the first few miles of the route pass various military works in progress, that show their threatening embrasures to the southward, in number, frequency and position, a sufficient guarantee that the enemy, if they march up that Piscataway road, will not march back again in the same order, unless the retreat be early begun.

The first point to be made is the town of Piscataway, sixteen miles south of Washington, in a wide and deep valley that takes the same name from the creek which thence flows into the Potomac. I cannot take the reader into full confidence in anything like an adequate description of the route, which is throughout a charming and romantic one. It is no wonder that the earliest comers saw and appreciated the beauties of the region. No riverside on the continent, not even the charming Hudson, can parallel the delicious glimpses of landscape which characterize a ride down the Potomac, now stretching far away with the blue river as a foreground, to the opposite hills of Virginia, its slopes rising tier on tier, and dotted with the white encampments of our troops; or gaining by a wide sweep of the road to the westward the view up the river, giving the magnificent panorama of which Washington is the centre, with the heights of Georgetown and the long range of wood crowned hills the background; or again in some winding cove an apparently land locked expanse reflecting in its waters the hillsides gorgeous with autumn hues. Thus much for the natural attractions of the route. And this was all.

All,—for along this whole ride, shutting out the view which takes in the capital, if man has done anything to enhance or improve nature and the landscape, I failed to see it. There is nothing that does not painfully remind one of the thriftlessness of a section cursed by an institution now, by its own election, at open issue before the world with freedom and free labor.

The region is of course among the oldest settled sections of the United States, the well watered garden that Lord Baltimore found and secured to his colony. And it does not look the better for the lapse of time the husbandman and his bondmen have had it in charge. Such a succession of vacant farmhouses, homesteads and outhouses hastening to decay, such a succession of worn out fields, the thin soil too poor for even a blade of grass; whole acres, once farms, turned out to commons, miles on miles along the roadside once in cultivation given up to scrubby pines; in no place neat, tidy fences; nowhere the evidence of skillful agriculture; such are the aspects and the prevailing feature of this section of Maryland. There are tracts there that no adventurous troop of grasshoppers would dare cross without taking a lunch along, whole farms without verdure, save where stinted crops of corn and tobacco are coaxed by unskillful process of manuring. The contrabands are numerous, and were plenty in the fields gathering the corn harvest. Many of the residents are small farmers, hiring their three to five hundred acres, at from twenty-five to fifty cents an acre from large landed proprietors. It must have been in this very section that the cheerful minded hero resided who bade the stranger take notice that he was not so poor a man as he thought he was, "*for he did not own the land.*" I have seen the *grounds* for similar thankfulness, and doubt if they would be any inducement for your Illinois farmers.

All this while, as we are making these observations, we journey on at a quiet pace of five miles an hour. Where shall we dine, for the day is far beyond noon? The army wagons are numerous, all wending in the same direction with ourselves, the rear guard and stragglers of the brigades that went down last week. Little squads of soldiers, heavily knapsacked, toil on for the like destination, and in the midst of such a column we draw rein at the "White Horse." Mine host Thom is in a high state of excitement at the unwonted pressure upon his crib and larder. His premises swarm with officers, his dooryard is filled with soldiers, his rickety stable is crowded to repletion with hungry steeds, among which we fasten ours, and in their behalf and our own, battle with the tide which, though unhappily for us "at its flood," did lead on, measurably, to the fortune of feed and forage.

We make Piscataway at four, p. m., a forlorn village that boasts two or three good residences, interspersed with slatternly cabins, and tumble-down edifices of every order of date and architecture, and gifted with no order of arrangement. The only evidences of progress are three negroes shingling a shed, just rolled up from the rear of the lot, and ambitiously placed two feet or more nearer the center of the principal street than any other edifice on the same side of the way. Two arid looking inns confront one another, a log blacksmithshop, more cabins, and we are out of the village and on our way again.

We ride until nightfall warns that we must elect between lodgings or bivouac. The latter is the least desirable, for chills and intermittents lurk in these regions. We make one or two applications at houses by the wayside, but fail to secure accommodations, and sickness in the household, absence of family, are the several reasons urged in excuse, so we go on. The places are thick about us now, and the road scarcely discernible, when we stop at a rude gate and strike out in a trot up the path, through the woods. Another gate, another half mile and we halt and are saved the trouble of announcing our presence, by a troop of dogs of all degrees, who do it for us, with a vim and unction that fills the front of the long irregular row of low buildings with the various members of the household.

"We will do what we can for you—'light, strangers," and we willingly leave the saddle. A colored man leads our horses to the log barn and we ourselves enter the large keeping room opening off the porch. On one side of this apartment the ample fire-place, high piled with pine, sends out a flood of warmth and cheer. Decidedly we are in luck, and we settle ourselves to it with a zest.

Our host is a tall, hale old man of nearly seventy years; his family two sons and nine unmarried daughters. A "native and to the manor born," he has been a tenant of this farm of three hundred acres for a score and a half years, at a rental of $150 per annum. He owns five slaves. The land is too poor for grass, and save in the door yards, fenced by broken palings, there is not a palm's breadth on turf within miles of us. Great facts and principles are brought the most closely home to us when they touch us in mirror fronts of self interest and luxury. Thus, when we sit down to the table where "corn pone" and bacon are the staples, we receive the apology that there is no butter. And this means something more than one of those casual circumstances known to all housekeepers. Here is a farmer's household where butter is an article unknown; where not a yard of grazing nor pound of hay is furnished from the farm the year round. Our horses are munching cornstalk fodder in their forlorn stable.

The only products of the farm, coaxed from the sterile soil only by careful manuring, are about eight thousand pounds of tobacco, and corn enough for the family, the negroes and the hogs, the three eating up the corn, and the former eating up the latter, in a bill of fare of hog and hominy the year round. All of this is introductory to the main question of interest at this time, how these Maryland communities, in which we find ourselves thrown, stand affected on the great question of the day, this war for the supremacy of the Government. We shall not play the part of the Government spy, and it would shame us to remember that any topic of controversy [illegible] ground and avail ourselves of the hospitality offered us in this isolated family. But it is worth while to note how the conversation continually touches the topic nearest the minds of all.

Here is Maryland, worn out by slave labor. [illegible] century of thriftless farming, the soil waxing poorer and poorer [illegible] A forest or thickly grown up with pines [illegible] wrecks of the buildings [illegible]. You ride for miles, and by the roadside see no trace of turf only a scanty, scrubby moss. A neat homestead is a rarity; signs of thrift few and far between. In village and in country, the main feature is [illegible] straggling and abundant proof of what "shiftlessness" is the only proper term for. And, how of the people as regards this war?

Our host laments the present, sighs for the good old days "when we were the happiest people on the globe," but charges the Abolitionists with the change. Instinctively, and betraying habit of mind, the Federal army are "Mr. Lincoln's troops," and "your army," and—"*the enemy*." From this region many, indeed most of the more wide-awake young men have joined the rebel forces across the Potomac. There is little doubt which force would be the most welcome visitor in these pine barrens, and there is abundant proof manifested of the policy which sent 12,000 troops down the river to guard against the coveted crossing which was without doubt among the cherished plans of the rebel leaders.

But we are making only slow progress down the river. The reader's delay has, however, only shared mine in the actual journey, and if with the result of ascertaining the position of these scattered farmers, and small slave holders on this war, the detention will be repaid. The slaves are becoming restless, and their owners do not conceal it. It is told openly how these contented, cheerful creatures of the race of Ham, who cannot take care of themselves, are becoming uneasy, that the "riches" in these black and yellow bindings are daily, in increasing numbers, taking to themselves means of flight. Who is the most responsible for this uneasiness? Northern journals these slaves never see, or Southern masters, who for years past have not scrupled to declare, in the presence of their chattels, what, I am sorry to say, is not true, that the sentiment of the North is all for Freedom, and that the army of the Union has for its motto "Universal Liberty." Sambo has come to believe it, but he had it straight from his master.

Morning found us at an early hour on our way to Budd's Ferry, twenty-two miles further south, nearly fifty miles below Washington, on the river, and opposite the rebel batteries at Shipping Point. A ride of four hours and we came out upon the river. As we rise over the crest of the hill, there comes a heavy "boom" across the water, and a shell bursts in the air eighty rods below us. We have certainly got near the river strongholds of Dixie, and gaining the top of the hill we see below us Gen. Sickles and a strong cavalry escort of Indiana troopers, just returning from a reconnoissance and the object of the complimentary tender of ammunition from the battery over the way, at less than two miles range. We are at our journey's end. We have come to see and hear, and two more heavy guns and two shells that both fell short, answer both particulars.

Here is the house of Posey, a well to do farmer and slave-owner, beautifully located on the ridge of the bluff, from which the slope descends sharply to the landing, eighty or one hundred feet below. Posey is now in Washington. It is charged of him that he "let his light so shine" of nights that he became quite an acquisition to the rebel plans of cutting off the river commerce. Did a transport in the darkness hug the Maryland shore, it was Posey's house that just there showed its candle in the window, to open the broadside from the opposite battery. This is averred against Posey and his family, and may be deemed in them the unmistakable blossoms of rebellion.

Take your stand here and the naked eye will show you what the glass more distinctly reveals. The opposite shore is a ridge of hills and thick wooded slopes, rising from a wide plateau. On this latter are three batteries, within a mile and a half from each other. The upper has five guns and the lower two, and one of these it was that "spoke" to us just now. Over each the secession flag floats. In one we see a squad of men busy, with shears, getting a huge gun in position. On the plateau along the river are three regiments drilling, some body's Tennessee brigade. We see them go through their evolutions.

And there, up on the hillside, nearly at a level with the spot on which we stand, the trees were cut away yesterday, revealing a long line of earthwork, with embrasures for guns. The laborers are still busy, and look like pismires as they swarm over the parapet, and throw up the earth from the trenches. Just opposite are the mouths of two small creeks, and within one of these lies the rebel steamer Page, an asthmatic craft of small burden that formerly plied between Washington and Alexandria. Near her are the two schooners recently captured with their cargoes. The Page did a saucy thing yesterday. She came out with a flag of truce, steamed steadily across the river, and, just when one of our officers were expecting a message straight from Dixie, she threw out a buoy near the Maryland shore, turned and was off again, saucily raising in mid-stream the Secession colors. She will hardly attempt that maneuver again.

This is the upper line of batteries of the rebels, and for a distance of from ten to twelve miles below they are numerous. Aquia Creek is ten miles south, where is their main battery. There is reason to believe that they are in force and well sustained by troops for the whole distance. The Potomac is closed of a verity, and here are the seals. From where we stand, at Posey's house, the thin line of smoke rising beyond the first ridge of hills, marks the locality of no small rebel encampment, and at night the light of their campfires tells it even more clearly.

I am not to write whether it was necessary or not that this now inevitable amount of sharp fighting and loss of troops should be laid in store for us, by the closing of the Potomac. Civilians have no right to declare that the river might and could have been kept open at all hazards. There may be some deep military policy in all this too subtle for unpracticed eyes, and if so, under the same head must be included the inscrutableness of the fact that yonder are a battery of our own splendid long range Parrott guns, any one of which could drop its shells fairly within those earthworks over the river, and put to a sudden close the deliberate skill of those fellows working at getting in position the heavy guns, and farther than that, set in "open order" those rebel lines of soldiers now on morning parade. They could do it, and our artillerists are eager, only—they don't do it. They must await orders.

It is well our troops are here, however, and their time may come. It will find them ready, and meanwhile the enemy will not cross. They will keep out of this section of Maryland. As may be inferred from what I have written of the nature of the country, it will be understood that forage is not plenty, yet the Quartermaster's forage trains are busy, and orders on the Department in considerable amount are being exchanged for oats and corn with the residents, they themselves having no election as to the sale. And so stand matters in this section of Maryland, from which I returned yesterday.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Buckner Retreating—His Fortifications at Bowling Green Abandoned—Gen. Crittenden's Exploit in Butler County—Advance of Gens. McCook and Ward—Forward Movements of Gen. Schoepff from Camp Wild Cat—Resignation of General Mitchel—Breckinridge and Powell.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4, 1861.

I have in former letters indicated that a concentration of all the forces in Eastern, Central, and Western Kentucky would be made against Buckner, and would doubtless result in his retreat from his position at Bowling Green. The movements necessary to this concentration are hardly completed, yet the traitorous leader and his rebel horde have left their entrenchments at Bowling Green and retired towards Russellville, thinking perhaps that distance not only lends enchantment to the view, but safety to the observer. Ever since his failure to reach Louisville compelled Buckner to retire to Bowling Green, he has been fortifying that place, the topography of which affords many natural advantages which, improved by the art of the engineer, would present serious obstacles to the attacking party. The river, making a bend at the city, appears not unlike a horse-shoe, with high hills on the *inner* side, while the peninsula between the two points of the shoe is guarded by a high, sugar-loaf shaped hill. This point in particular and along every part of the river strong entrenchments have been thrown up and—deserted. A gentleman of prominence in this city reports at headquarters here that when he left Bowling Green on Friday, the advance at Woodsonville had been recalled, and the whole force had retired towards Russellville, with what intention is not known. A glance at the position of the different divisions of the Union army, will show the cause and rather strongly indicate that the intention of the rebels is to avoid a defeat.

Gen. T. L. Crittenden, in the western part of the State, has lately indicated his whereabouts by the accomplishment of a feat, an account of which must have reached you by telegraph. The fight occurred on Tuesday last at Woodbury, in Butler county, eighteen miles from Bowling Green. The detachment represented to have been in camp at Owensboro until within a few days of the fight, was in fact the advance of Gen. Crittenden's army, which in force is now encamped between Morgantown and Woodbury. The advance consisted of 150 infantry and 100 cavalry, and were under the command of Major Partridge, of an incomplete and unnumbered Kentucky regiment. The enemy were about 500 in number, evidently poorly armed and without artillery, of which the Union troops had two pieces. The pickets of the rebels were captured on the northern bank of Green river, and the ferry boat—a large flat—was taken possession of by our men. A company of infantry with one piece of artillery embarked on the flat, and amid a scattering fire of the rebels, landed on the opposite side of the river. During the passage across and the disembarkation of the troops, the six pounder was used to great advantage, and the remainder of the Union troops on effecting a landing found they had only to pursue the retreating foe. The camp of the rebels had been taken possession of and destroyed by the first landed troops and a general pursuit took place. The artillery was used with great effect, and fifty rebels were killed and [illegible] northern shore of the river. The results of the fight were the destruction of all the camp equipage of the rebels, the capture of their arms and munitions, and the securing of 4,000 bushels of wheat at a mill employed in grinding corn for Buckner's army. Besides this it has encouraged and animated the Union men of the vicinity and relieved them of the presence of the rebels.

This affair occurred on Tuesday and on Friday Gen. Crittenden was at Morgantown with his whole force. It will be seen that this position, only twenty-five miles northwest from Bowling Green, is threatening the left flank of the enemy at that place. This affair occurred simultaneously with forward moves on the part of Gens. McCook and Ward in the front and on the right flank of the enemy, and was naturally of a significant, if not terrifying import.

Gen. McCook on Thursday advanced with his entire force a distance of fourteen miles from Camp Nevin to Bacon creek, his advance consisting of Col. Crittenden's 6th Indiana and Col. Beard's 1st Kentucky Cavalry, taking a position at Mumfordsville on Green river. This force is immediately in the front of the rebel army, and is in strong force, with available means to cross the river and advance at any moment that may be necessary.

On the left of Gen. McCook, with a force largely augmented since his evacuation of Greensburg on the 17th of October, Gen. Ward has advanced again as far as Greensburg, and is engaged, I learn, in bridging the two branches of Green river, which are crossed by the road to Glasgow. Advance this brigade to Glasgow, simultaneous with that of Gen. McCook to Cave City, and the right, left and front of the rebel army is threatened.

In the meantime a movement of equal significance has been made from camp Wild Cat. Leaving a strong force at that position, Gen. Schoepff has begun and ere this probably completed a march through Somerset and Monticello to Albany in Clinton county. This march—a forced one of fifty miles—has been made for the ostensible purpose of engaging and driving out of the State a few hundred marauders who have invaded the Southern counties, and occupied the towns of Albany and Burkesville. But I learn from good authority that the force with which General Schoepff marches, can without opposition, march upon and beyond those places. Beyond Burkesville a distance of thirty miles only, is the town of Franklin, which should he reach, as is his intention, General Schoepff will be in the rear of the rebel force at Bowling Green, with a continuous line of railroad to that point. It is easy to perceive that Buckner could not long exist in his position, and must avail himself of the only road open to retreat toward Russellville and the State of Tennessee. It matters little whether the report to which I have alluded of his retreat be true or not. It is only premature if false, for Buckner must retire or shortly fight a force superior to his, if the reports of those who place his force at from twenty to forty thousand be true, and equal if it be true, as some say, that he has 75,000. The latter report is plainly untrue. It is impossible that he should have that number, and it will yet be known that the entire available force under his command did not at any time exceed 35,000 men.

Hon. Horace Maynard of East Tennessee has been in the city for a day or two past. He is just from Camp Wild Cat, and is on his way to Washington. He reports the number of dead rebels left on the field of Wild Cat at 300. If the letter from which I quoted in a late letter is proved to have been considerably exaggerated, there is little doubt that the slaughter of the rebels was very great. It may be considered a fair "stand off" with Ball's Bluff.

Dispatches of the 31st of October, announced the reception at Washington of the resignation of a commander of a department, but the name of neither nor department was stated. An intimation was generously given that the party resigning was Gen. Fremont. I learn on what may be called good authority, that the person resigning was Gen. Mitchel of Ohio—the cause, dissatisfaction at the receiving of his orders to lead Gen. Thomas's brigade.

It is notable that the Government, instead of furnishing troops to Gen. Sherman from the States near and bordering on Kentucky, has sent him troops from very remote States, as for instance Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin. It would appear more natural and reasonable to send the former into Virginia, and those of the two latter States into Missouri. I understand a wise and commendable purpose is followed in this matter, it being the aim of the Administration to obliterate as far as possible all State or sectional feelings in the troops engaged. For this reason Ohio and Wisconsin troops fight on the same field against a common enemy; the men of Pennsylvania and Illinois sleep on the same plains, and the soldiers of Michigan and Kentucky are each proud of the prowess which the other displays. This precaution appears to me to be very wise and most commendable.

Kentucky will be unrepresented in the next Senate, at least until the Legislature of the State shall have met and elected Senators for the term. John C. Breckinridge has left for the South, and to avoid being kicked out has resigned. The Legislature will hardly do him the courtesy to receive it, but insist on expelling him. It is presumed that both he and Powell will be expelled by the House of which they have been members. The vacancy thus created will then be filled by the Kentucky Legislature without taking the resignations of the honorable gentlemen into consideration.

Among the members of the Sanitary Commission for the Department of the Cumberland, I notice the names of Hon. Joseph Holt and Joshua A. Speed of this city.

The Wilson Creek Battle Ground.

A VISIT TO THE MEMORABLE LOCALITY WHERE LYON FELL.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 5th.]

Yesterday morning a party, composed of the members of the press attached to the staff of General Fremont, rode out to the scene of our little army's gallant exploits on Wilson's Creek. Originally various of the members of the staff were to be numbered among the party, but vague rumors of guerilla bands lurking among the ravines of the battleground, ready to pounce upon unsuspecting visitors to the place, and the advice of the Major General himself, to postpone the visit, induced sundry Colonels, Majors, members of Congress, etc., to forego the pleasure.

The battle ground of Wilson's Creek has been so recently and so fully described, that the public is pretty generally acquainted with the characteristics of the ground. Rough and hilly, covered with stones and dense thickets, it certainly is, as one of our party observed, about as *disagreeable* a place for a battle as one could well find in Missouri, let him hunt the State over. The principal feature of the locality is a large ravine, or to, perhaps, speak more correctly, a small valley, through which Wilson's Creek, here a little stream of twenty feet or so in width, winds its way. Back of the hills which rise in gradual ascent some two hundred or three hundred feet on either side of this stream, is a succession of other smaller and more gently rolling ascents, each with its little valley. All of these hills and valleys are covered with what in timber countries is known as "second growth" trees of oak and hickory, and under these, and in the little openings which occur at intervals, are dense thickets of bushes, which at some points are almost impenetrable. The ground is universally rocky, the low places where there are no hills or bushes, being at points where there is not sufficient soil on the ledges for vegetation to take root. The "bottom" of the main valley (such as there is of it) through which the creek runs, is, for the most part densely covered with thickets. The stream running close to the westerly elevation or hill, towards which the federal troops were pressing, the larger portion of this bottom was, consequently, on the confederate side, and some of the open points, which were screened from our fire by the larger trees, served them well as rallying points for their troops, when driven over the hill.

One of the camps of the enemy was on the westerly declivity of this valley, or the side from which Lyon approached. The road leading up to this part of the country, as I have above said, is but a mere by-path; and it is evident the rebels, if they dreamed of an approach on our part at all, never supposed that Gen. Lyon would come by this route. The "Cassville road," which ran through the dam on the other side of the river, and which is the regular mail route, was guarded by pickets for several miles towards Springfield, but it would seem that they had not a single picket out in the direction in which the attack was really made. The regular sentinels of the camp on this side were the first to sound the alarm, about daybreak on the 10th, when the boom of Sigel's cannons came wafted across the hills, and Lyon ordered an advance of the main body. They were evidently taken completely by surprise. A shot fired by Dubois's battery, without orders, at a moving mass on the opposite side of the valley, was the beginning of the engagement. The first fight was on a little hill running almost parallel to the main ridge overlooking the valley. The camp of the enemy was on a spur of the main ridge, and directly behind the enemy as they made the first stand. This point was contested for about twenty minutes, when the enemy retreated over this hill, and fell back beyond their encampment on the next. The ground left by the enemy was possessed by the federals who now came over to the top of the main ridge, fully exposed to the showers of shot poured into them by the rebel batteries on the easterly or opposite ridge across the valley, and engaged their infantry as they advanced up its gentle declivity. It was on this slope that the sharpest fighting of the day took place; here the gallant Missouri, Kansas and Iowa regiments won unfading laurels, and performed unparalleled feats of valor, to live as long as time itself.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the varying fortunes of the day. How, while the volunteers were strongly contesting the slope above, our gallant regulars, led by the brave Steele, Plummer, Gilbert and others, were fighting, as regulars only can fight, in the cornfield, and until both parties, apparently wearied with the unnatural strife, mutually rested—one retiring over the ridge, the other drawn across the brook to the ravine beyond.

The slope of the hill bears every indication of the tremendous tragedy enacted upon it—trees shattered or felled, ground plowed up by round shot, skeletons of dead horses scattered every here and there; and more horrible than all, an occasional human skull or perhaps in some of the numerous thickets, the unburied remains of some poor, undiscovered unfortunate soldier, who had dragged himself hither to die, uncomforted and alone. I am happy to say there were but a few of these human remains to be discovered, such as there were being found in the thickets or unfrequented places, where those detailed to bury the dead did not find them. The appearance of the few we did stumble on was not such as to give us any particular desire to look upon others. One of them presented the most horrid spectacle I ever gazed upon. As I was forcing my way through a thicket upon a little knoll to the rear of the locality where the largest portion of the fighting took place, I suddenly discovered, almost directly under my horse's feet, the skeleton of a human figure. It was evidently that of a [illegible] abundantly proved. The woolen stockings still enveloped the rattling joints of his feet, and partially enshrouded by his limbs were the thin pants, while the remainder of his clothing was scattered about at the mercy of the winds. But what was particularly impressive was the position of the arms, outstretched above his body as he lay extended upon his back and with the fleshless fingers spread apart, as if he had died beseeching heaven to have mercy on him, a poor, miserable sinner!

While looking over the battle ground, Major Bowen and his command were naturally attracted to those portions of the field where they themselves had been engaged. In one of these places the Major was pointing out to me where his battalion received a certain fire, and the soldiers of the escort alluded to one of their comrades who was killed a few rods distant by a ball which cut off the chin-whiskers of one of them and lodged in the head of his left hand neighbor. "And I believe," said one of them to the Major, "that I can find the very spot where he fell." The Major permitted several of them to cross over to the spot and examine the ground, while we passed on across the creek to the confederate side. Subsequently the party came up, one of them bearing a hat, and imparting the strange information that they had not only found the place where their unfortunate comrade was killed, but his very body, as they well knew from the wound in the skull, and the peculiar hat worn by the deceased, and which they now brought along as a trophy. They had begun to give his remains a decent burial, when the bugle call ordered them to the main body, now about leaving for Springfield.

The effect of the shot upon the trees was terrific. I never before had an idea of the force of a six or twelve-pound shot, and I think that any candid minded man, after looking about this locality for a while, will readily admit, that when under full headway they would be ugly customers to meet. Trees of eight and ten inches diameter, seemed to have been swept away like so many twigs. There were points where one could not find a tree within view which did not exhibit some sort of a sign of the leaden storm which had swept through them. I counted in the body of one tree, no less than fourteen minie and grape shot.

Crossing over to the easterly side of the valley, held by the Confederate troops, and ascending the declivity on which their batteries were planted, I could but remark on the superiority of their position. If Totten could have had his battery planted on the site occupied by the rebels' guns, I fear our brave fellows would have suffered even more severely than they did. The place was altogether superior to ours, in the protection which its many ravines offered to their men. Having no one in the party acquainted with the scene of Sigel's exploits on the day of the battle, we did not visit the portion of the ground.

A return by the Cassville road was safely effected, the calling of the muster roll on our return to camp showing neither dead, wounded, nor missing.

G. W. B.

Fortifications of Paducah—Elaborate Defences of the Place.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

But few are aware of the immense work lately performed by Government to strengthen the post, with a view to hold it with as small a garrison as possible. It may be long before Kentucky becomes tranquil, while armed hosts from Tennessee could be thrown at any moment on her soil to take advantage of any opening that presented. Consequently, to keep an army of eight thousand men constantly here, would be a great expense, and embarrass the effectiveness of other movements, while earthworks and fortifications can offer, properly managed, as effective a barrier to hostile forces as masses of men.

In company with Capt. John Rziha, who has charge of the works here, I visited them all yesterday, and a description may prove interesting. It will be giving neither aid nor comfort to the enemy, as it is no secret, and they are known to have numberless charts of all. A few weeks ago Capt. Rziha, who is a Polander by birth, and an officer of the Nineteenth Regiment United States regular army, was detached on duty as Topographical Engineer to form the defences of this place. The whole work was given into his charge, and having had large experience in Europe, he has surrounded Paducah by such a network of man-traps, batteries, palisades, covered ways and means of destruction that it is safe to say eight thousand men could safely hold it against forty thousand. A man cannot walk within a circle of a mile or more around Paducah without being in range of some gun, while a body of hostile troops, should they gain possession of a battery, would have the fire of one or two others at once directed upon them, causing a hasty evacuation of the position. The forts are six in number, situated at distances of half and three-quarters of a mile apart. Each can mount from two to three or more guns, and are surrounded by covered ways, in which riflemen can be concealed and pour a destructive fire upon any force advancing. These ways are made by digging a ditch just under and without the walls, and throwing up on its outer bank a low earthwork. In the trench the soldiers load and fire, their heads alone being visible, and then only when the weapons are discharged. Being level almost with the surface of the ground it is difficult to see them, while the shot from the cannon in the fort pass over their heads. Each fortification has a magazine capable of holding twenty tons of powder, and is defended by two companies of infantry, and one of artillery. Round shot, grape and shell lay piled near by, ready for use. Running from one fort to the other, are either covered ways or palisades. These are made by digging trenches four feet deep and setting in them upright posts close together, thus making a solid wall of timber with sharp edges above, the huge fence winding up hill and down for three miles around town, looking much like those built around orchards to discourage apple-loving youths, except that seven or eight inches of green timber defy any attempt at breaking or battering. Another means of defence that has been used extensively here, is that of the "abatis," a military term applied to the felling of trees in order to prevent an enemy's approach. The great importance of this last can be understood when it is seen that Paducah is completely surrounded by woods, into which enter the roads to Mayfield, Blandville and Columbus. 2,200 men from the different regiments were sent out as choppers, and a force of that number were engaged for three weeks felling the trees in a circle of a mile or more wide around the city. Consequently it is impossible to approach or move in any direction except along the main roads, and these are each entirely commanded by large guns. Against such a series of batteries and almost completed defences, it is highly improbable a foe would advance after being in the vicinity during the whole time the works were going on, and even before any had been commenced. The citadel of the town will be the former Marine Hospital, the task of fortifying which has been mentioned a letter or two back. In order to protect the walls of the building, which are brick, from shot, large defences of vast timber will be built outside the original walls. The surrounding earthworks are on an immense scale and built in as effective a manner as military genius can suggest. Capt. Rziha is doing his utmost to make the position as far as possible an impregnable one, in case it should ever have to be used as a resort by a beleaguered garrison. Communication with the river close by, and the command of wells is being so arranged that the supply of water can never be cut off. Guns are being mounted on those parts of the earthworks sufficiently completed. The gravelly nature of the soil is such that were a cannon ball to strike the banks, pebbles would be scattered with murderous effect around. To guard against this, different earth will be placed a foot deep on the dangerous soil, and sown with grass seed. The sick have all been removed from the building to the Court House, which is and will continue to be used as a hospital.

The Camp Jackson Affair to be Tried in Court.

Decker & Voorhis, a well known law firm in St. Louis, have filed a petition in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, for $20,000 damages against Frank Blair, John McNeil, Anton Niederwieser, John Cavender, Lucien Eton, Madison Miller, and some fifteen or twenty others, who participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, in St. Louis, in May last, and nearly all of whom held commissions as officers. The petitioners allege that they were forcibly taken at Camp Jackson, by a body of armed men; that they were marched through the streets a distance of some three miles, more or less, to a place known as the United States Arsenal; that they were wilfully, maliciously, and wrongfully imprisoned in said Arsenal for a long period of time, to wit: the space of twenty-four hours; that they were forced to sleep upon a bare and naked floor, while in said Arsenal, and suffered greatly in mind and body thereby; that they were furnished with but one meal during the whole time, and that consisted of coarse fare, and that they were greatly damaged in reputation, in their business relations, and in other respects, to the amount of $10,000 each, in consequence of this imprisonment and illegal and wilful and malicious and wrongful detention aforesaid.

Interesting Trial of Rifled Cannon for the Navy.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, 2d.]

We witnessed yesterday, near Chicopee, some highly interesting experiments with rifled guns. The guns used on this occasion were a brass field piece, throwing a fourteen pound shot, and an old navy thirty-two, which, rifled, throws a sixty-four pound shot. These guns were rifled at the Ames Company's works, at Chicopee, and the shot and shell used were the celebrated projectile invented by Gen. James of Rhode Island, a large number of which have been used by the government in this war. The experiments on this occasion were conducted by Gen. James, the inventor, in person, and were witnessed by Capt. Faunce, commander of the Harriet Lane.

It should be first stated that the experiments with the old smooth bore, navy thirty-two gun are of the highest importance, as their result involves the fate of a very large stock of similar guns now on hand. It seems that from 1500 to 2000 of these guns, designed to throw a thirty-two pound round shot, having been constructed many years ago, are now deemed useless, on account of the rapid improvements that have been recently made in heavy ordnance. They lie in long dark lines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, powerless against the enemies of the Union. Gen. James is quite confident that these guns can be made serviceable by being rifled; indeed, that they can be made to throw his projectiles, both shot and shells, double the weight, twice the distance and with far greater accuracy than they could ever throw a round shot. Accordingly he has caused one of them to be rifled, and the experiments with it thus far have been most successful.

As his arrangements for target practice were not fully completed, his firing yesterday was limited to what are called line shots. A target, consisting of a narrow strip of red flannel, stuck upon a stake about the height of a man's breast, was placed three quarters of a mile distant. The first shot, weighing 64 pounds, solid, cut the stake off about three feet from the ground, as cleanly as a man could have done it. [illegible] were nearly as good line shots. At an elevation of seven degrees the 64 pound shot first struck the ground at a distance of 3,000 feet or nearly a mile and a half. One shell thrown from the brass gun, exploded on striking the ground with a loud report.

These experiments were highly satisfactory to Captain Faunce and all who witnessed them, and if General James can demonstrate to the ordnance board, as he seems likely to do, that the large number of old heavy guns now on hand and deemed useless, can be made to be as serviceable as guns of the most modern pattern, by simply rifling them, he will render a most important service to the country.

Troops in Camp Butler.

[From the Springfield State Journal, 5th.]

The following is a consolidated report of the troops now at Camp Butler:

Infantry.—Col. Logan, 546; Davis, 419; Haynie, 381; Morrison, 387; Prettyman, 25; Pease, 18; Hunter, 29; Lieut. Col. Williams, 186; Princeton regiment, 276. Total, 2,681.

Cavalry.—Col. Updegraff, 812; Cavanaugh, 594; Kellogg, 1,050; Barrett, 680; Capt. Gilmore, 59. Total, 3,127.

Artillery.—Major Stollbrand, 159.

Grand total—5,917 men.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Col. William Pitt Kellogg, of the 7th Illinois cavalry, who has returned from Nebraska, where he has been officiating as United States District Judge. He has joined his regiment at Camp Butler.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

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This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never

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becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 3000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of

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The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30 on plain stand, $35 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

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A. G. DOWNS & CO., WILL SELL
Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Bleached Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, &c.,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES.
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RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 73 Lake street, (upstairs.)
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SEWING MACHINES,
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PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
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4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it [illegible]. Send red stamp for Samples and Circulars or call and see them at [illegible] Lake street. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

KEEP WARM.—
MERINO WRAPPERS,
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35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

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A full selection for Winter Wear.
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PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced day and evening lessons and classes in French and Italian Languages, and in Vocal and Instrumental Music. [illegible] Applications at St. Mary's University, corner Wolcott and Superior streets, North Side.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICER'S SASHES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 38 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

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[illegible] sacks Buck Wheat Flour.
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OLD SPANISH SILVER.—
WRIGHT & BROTHER
Are paying twenty-three cents for good Spanish quarters, No. [illegible] South Clark street.

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DOMESTICS,
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50	Bales Stark Sheeting,	11½c.
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50,000	Stark Mill Bags,	$27.50 per hundred.
20,000	Lewiston Bags,	$25.50 do.
15,000	Cohoes Bags,	$26.50 do.
15,000	Manchester Bags,	$21.50 do.
20,000	Ozark Bags,	$22.50 do.
50	Cases Merrimac Prints,	[illegible]
25	" American Print Works,	[illegible]
25	" Richmond Works,	[illegible]
50	" Bleached Muslin,	Under Price
30	" Cotton Flannels,	
30	" Denims,	
20	Bales Stripe and Tick,	
200	" Batts,	
25	Cases American De Laine,	17 to 18 cts.

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We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to sell the trade. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to examine our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
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WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly [illegible]
Catarrh in the Nose.
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Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, have this day formed a special and limited Co-partnership [illegible] Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

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INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street 99.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and France, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3494.

REMOVAL.—
A. JUDSON HIGGINS
Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets, where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. [illegible] Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, [illegible]
A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs [illegible]
REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order. J. & A. HERZOG, 132 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, [illegible] and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of
PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,
Together with every variety of Fittings for the same. Steam-Boilers and Boiler Flues, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps,
STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS
For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings and Babbitt Metal.
102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 Silver St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
and are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPERS. [illegible] reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] Caps and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible] All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest prices.
☞ Cash paid for Rags.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER,
BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
46 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of [illegible]
No. 46 S. Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned [illegible]

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

P. PALMER,

112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

500 Bales

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,	......	11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting,	......	11½c.
50 " Appleton do.	......	11½c.
50 " Indian Head do.	......	11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags,	$27.50 per hundred.	
20,000 Lewiston Bags,	$25.50	do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags,	$26.00	do.
15,000 Manchester Bags,	$24.50	do.
20,000 Ozark Bags,	$23.50	do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,	......	9½c.
25 " American Print Works,	......	9½c.
25 " Richmond Works,	......	9c.
25 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price		
20 " Cotton Flannels,		
20 " Denims,		
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,		
200 " Batts,		
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.		

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS,

SHAWLS, SILKS,

ALSO,

THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,

BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

[se3-g565-3m4thp]

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS

OF

Edward P. Allis & Co.,

(Formerly Draker & Seville,)

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,

AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.

se21-g661-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.

HERRING'S SAFE

Again True to its Trust.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 29th, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.

GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 28th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. [illegible] o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,

J. P. FURNALD.

The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of

HERRING & CO.,

oc21-g-1y3p 40 State street.

108 LAKE STREET.

108 LAKE STREET.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store.

The Finest Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

FANCY NOTIONS,

FANCY TOYS,

FOR SALE LOW,

FOR SALE LOW,

At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.

SONTAGS, HOODS,

CAPS, SLEEVES,

SKATING CAPS,

MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,

Zephyr Worsteds,

Canvass, Chenille and Silk,

Head Dresses,

Woolen Hosiery,

MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,

Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.

We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 Lasalle street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TIN WARE,
FRENCH WIRE,	PRESSED TIN WARE,

"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. NELSON.

[ap19'61-1y]

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

FANCY BASKETS,

GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,

BIRD CAGES,

TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,

Soaps and Perfumery, and

YANKEE NOTIONS

For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.

Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. [illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 [illegible] STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] remedy [illegible] Apply freely to the Throat and Chest [illegible] has established its reputation as a [illegible] Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles. [illegible] with Agent, and around each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

[illegible]—At this season of the year [illegible] coughs and colds are troublesome every family [illegible] safe and certain remedy at hand. HAN[illegible] SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. [illegible] pleasant for children to take, but is a [illegible] cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO. (Proprietors), Earlville, Madison County, N. Y. oc21z1m

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street. oc8-d&w-6ly

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible], 100 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All orders will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in the country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and finally the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed, and I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy by one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.

Dr. D. H. SEELYE.

Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner, and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale [illegible] business, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, and that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand [illegible] to the capital stock in said firm, and that the said Otto Mutschlechner has contributed the sum of [illegible] four hundred and ninety-six dollars and [illegible] and that the said partnership begins on the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1861, and continues until the second day of October, A. D. [illegible], that the firm name of said Partnership is OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.

OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER,
ANDREW SCHALLER.

[illegible] & FORD, Attorneys.
Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861. oc3x6w

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER.

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99 ......South Clark Street...... 99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Military Bands and Individuals with every article in their line.

At the Lowest New York Prices.

oc5-g88-1y Post Office Box 3404.

REMOVAL.—

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to

95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly reduced, he is now enabled to sell cheaper than ever, and will be able to sell goods cheaper than in those hard times is very desirable.

Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents, and many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of charge. All orders filled promptly, by addressing

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of Russian and European Furs, expressly manufactured for [illegible] market. Through our facilities in importing [illegible] Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All those who are intending to prepare for the cold season will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 122 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

107 Randolph Street...... Chicago, Ill.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of

PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,

[illegible] with every variety of Fittings for the same, [illegible] and Boiler Flues, Steam and Water Gauges, Power and Hand Pumps,

STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Green Houses. Particular attention given to small [illegible] and Brass Castings and Babbit Metal.

[illegible] 10 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. [illegible] corner of Clark street and Archer Road. [illegible] 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 Silver St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,

have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE BLACK, [illegible]

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP [illegible]

[illegible]

Money to Loan.

MISSOURI MONEY WANTED.

We are paying Ninety Cents for Missouri money and Eighty Cents for the Distressed. WRIGHT & BRO., [illegible] Clark street. se1-h44-1w

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

oc21-g93-6m Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. [illegible] CHAMBERS & LEE, 12 Lake-st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 8 LARMON BLOCK,

se14-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK,

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc11-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. se24-g761-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE

—AND—

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, F. G. BURKAM & CO.,
CHICAGO. [se17-g544-3m] CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

oc31-g928-1m Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets....... Chicago, Ill.

Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. au29-g526-3m

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rate of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; [illegible] & Co., Philadelphia; Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis.

T. M. ISETT. [au2-g330-6m] W. C. BREWSTER.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated.............February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. R. KIDDER, Cashier. [illegible]

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 22 Clark Street.................Chicago, Illinois.

[au12-g-1y]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. [illegible]

Educational.

EDUCATE YOUR SONS AND daughters at the Aurora Institute. $40 to $44 pays expenses fourteen weeks. Superior advantages are offered in both solid and ornamental branches. Winter Term opens December 2d. Send for a circular.

G. W. QUEREAU, Principal, Aurora, Illinois.

oc30-h22-1wd-3tw

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

HON. E. P. PERRY, President—established 1859—J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. The evening studies commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarship $25, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the Institute in person or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarship embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

oc21x1m

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 12th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific course, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $115,000,) ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL under an officer of United States army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 200 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. se8-g507-3m

Lake Transportation.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	N. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply [illegible] Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES:

[illegible]

[illegible] Agents, [illegible] Foot of State street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

THE NEW NATIONAL ARMORY.

Chicago the Best Location.

MEMORIAL FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL AND BOARD OF TRADE.

Among the most important measures to be decided by the Congress soon to meet, is the location of a new National Armory and Foundry to replace that destroyed by the rebels at Harper's Ferry. As there are extensive works of the kind at Springfield, Mass., Watervliet, near Troy, New York, West Point, and at Washington, the propriety of selecting a Western city for the new establishment is generally admitted. It therefore has become a vital question, what city west of the Alleghanies should have the preference. Without attempting here to state all the reasons which have led to conclusions thus far, there remains really but two competitors in the field, viz: Pittsburgh and Chicago. The "Iron City" was early before the public, asserting her claims in an elaborate pamphlet, prepared by a committee of her leading citizens. The Common Council and the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago some time since appointed a Committee to set forth her advantages as a location for these important public works, and we think a careful comparison of the two documents will satisfy the public, and it is hoped Congress as well, that in every particular except the single item of coal, Chicago has the decided advantage of her sister city four hundred and sixty-seven miles towards the seaboard.

The West, in a very few years, will be the center of the wealth, the population and the power of the Union; Chicago is its financial and its commercial metropolis, and all who will examine all the facts, without partiality and without prejudice, must be satisfied that the Government should select this as the focus of its military and defensive operations for the Mississippi Valley.

The memorial of the Committee is so conclusive and so full of valuable facts, which our readers cannot too often contemplate, that we transfer it to our columns.

MEMORIAL.

The undersigned, having been appointed by a meeting of citizens, by the Common Council and by the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, a Committee to prepare a Memorial to Congress, asking for the establishment of a National Armory and Foundry in the Northwestern States, and at Chicago, if this shall be found the most eligible site for the purpose, beg leave to submit the following considerations in support of their request:

Passing events demonstrate the necessity of a more prompt supply and rapid distribution of arms than the Government can at present command.

Whole armies of loyal men, rallying to its support, have been, and still are, without arms and equipments, and for this want are forced to remain inactive, while our free institutions are attacked and endangered.

The number of soldiers now, (Oct. 20, 1861,) enrolled in the service of the Government, from the Northwestern States, is 252,000, as follows:

	Marched.	Total.
Ohio	51,000	60,000
Indiana	38,000	46,000
Illinois	42,000	54,000
Michigan	13,500	22,000
Wisconsin	10,000	18,000
Iowa	13,000	18,000
Minnesota	3,000	5,000
Kansas	5,000	6,000
Missouri	13,000	19,000
Nebraska	1,000	2,000
Colorado	1,000	2,000
		252,000

It would have been much greater, but for the lack of arms, not enough of which, of good quality, could be found within these bounds, at the outbreak of the present war, to equip a single regiment.

The people of these States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri,—earnestly desire that the means of producing their own arms, should, with as little delay as possible, be placed in their own hands.

Their commerce with the Gulf of Mexico, by the Mississippi river, is already cut off. Their vast commerce on the lakes, is only carried on by the permission of the British Government,—recently proved to be half un friendly, which has the power, at any moment, to interrupt it.

It will not, we think, be disputed, that justice and good policy require of the Government, as equal a distribution of arms, and its expenditure for their manufacture in the different sections of the Union, according to population, as can conveniently and safely be effected. Since the destruction of that at Harper's Ferry, there remains two United States Armories,—one at Springfield, Mass., and one at Watervliet, N. Y., and there is a National Foundry at West Point.

A glance at the present population of the Northern States will show the justice and necessity of locating the third in the Northwest.

POPULATION OF STATES FROM 1840 TO 1860.

EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES.

	1840.	1850.	1860.
Maine	501,793	583,169	619,958
New Hampshire	284,574	317,976	326,072
Vermont	291,948	314,120	315,827
Massachusetts	737,699	994,514	1,231,494
Connecticut	309,978	370,792	460,670
Rhode Island	108,830	147,545	174,621
New York	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,851,563
Pennsylvania	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,924,501
New Jersey	373,306	489,555	676,034
Delaware	78,085	91,532	112,353
Maryland	470,019	583,034	731,565
Total	7,310,186	9,301,317	11,424,498

WESTERN STATES.

	1840.	1850.	1860.
Ohio	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,377,917
Illinois	476,183	851,470	1,687,404
Indiana	685,866	988,416	1,370,802
Iowa	43,112	192,214	682,002
Michigan	212,267	397,654	754,291
Minnesota		6,077	172,796
Missouri	383,702	682,044	1,201,209
Wisconsin	30,945	305,391	768,485
Kansas			143,642
Nebraska Ter'ty			28,893
Total	3,351,542	5,403,595	9,1887,43

It is thus seen that about one-half the population of the loyal States, is now found west of the Alleghany mountains, and the ratio of increase points to a day not distant, when a great majority will be placed in this region.

The country is a vast plain, without natural barriers to defend it, or any of those mountain fastnesses which in other countries have often been proved the strongholds of liberty and national independence. At this moment, its citizens are engaged in arms, to defend it from vast armies on the South. From the North it is equally open to attack. It abounds in wealth, particularly in grain and cattle, which are most tempting to ambitious military leaders, and starving armies; its position most nearly resembling Egypt, once free and powerful, but now for centuries subject to foreign domination.

The commerce of Chicago alone, which only dates back about twenty-five years, and is still in its infancy, amounts in value, during the year 1861, to $200,000,000, and added to that of other cities on the lakes, makes a total of over $400,000,000, exceeding in value the entire commerce of the thirty-four United States with all foreign countries; *yet this vast wealth has no other defense than one armed vessel, mounting a single gun.*

It would not be difficult to show that under the policy of the Government hitherto pursued, the great interests of this extensive region, both as regards encouragement and protection to commerce, and affording means of self-defence, have been greatly neglected, and it will be in vain to hope that compensation for this neglect can be made by establishing another National Armory in any of the Eastern States, even if located at Pittsburgh, on the western slope of the Alleghanies. If the situation of Pittsburgh were further removed than it is from the boundaries of the States in rebellion, and from Harper's Ferry where an Armory was captured, without an effort from loyal States made for its defence,—if the navigation of the Ohio river were less uncertain, and the single trunk of railroad connecting that city with the West less exposed than it is, it would still be true, that, so far as the Northwestern States are concerned, they can be more surely, cheaply and rapidly supplied with arms from New York or New England, than from that point.

A glance at the map of the Northern States shows that Pittsburgh is actually 114 miles nearer Philadelphia, on the Atlantic coast, than to the city of Chicago. The two great lines of railroad and water navigation, by canal and lakes, have more abundant facilities of transportation, than the road and canal leading west and to Lake Erie, from Pittsburgh.

If England should ever be induced to make war upon us, in common with the Southern States, the communication between the Eastern and Western States might be greatly embarrassed, if not interrupted, at that neck of land between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, by which the two sections are connected.

It is true that manufacturers of iron and other metals have not, as yet, been established in the Northwest, on a scale so extensive as in the older Eastern States, but as the crude materials, and the mechanical skill, are found here, and only require the fostering care of Government to develop vast resources, we conceive this fact so far from being an argument against our request, is, indeed, a strong reason why an Armory and Foundry should be located in this region.

All manufactories established here will not only bind the Western States more firmly to the Union, but will be so much added to the National resources above those which it possesses already. If these and such other considerations as may suggest themselves, should be sufficient to demonstrate the propriety of locating a National Armory and Foundry at any point in the Northwestern States, it is believed that Chicago presents advantages superior to any other site within their limits. If on full examination, it should be found otherwise, we would cheerfully yield our claims in favor of the point in those States which shall be shown to be more favorable.

The geographical position of Chicago, and means of communication with other points.

Chicago is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, 18 miles north of its extreme south point, in lat. 41 deg. 50 min., and long. 87 deg. 35 min. W., at the mouth of the Chicago river, which affords a good harbor. The Illinois and Michigan canal reaches from Chicago to LaSalle, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois river, a distance of 100 miles. This canal is of a capacity to admit boats of 100 tons burthen, and through this channel, and the Illinois river, water communication is established with the Mississippi river and all its tributaries. The distance from Chicago to Cairo by water is 570 miles; from Pittsburg to Cairo is 1216 miles; making 646 miles difference in favor of Chicago. The distance to St. Louis by water is 300 miles; from Pittsburg to St. Louis is 1416; making a difference in favor of Chicago of 1116 miles.

Through Lake Michigan and the Straits of Mackinac, Chicago has communication by sail vessels, steamers and propellers, with all the ports on Lake Huron and Michigan.

Through the ship canal of the Ste. de St. Mary, all these vessels are admitted to the navigation of Lake Superior. A line of steamers has for many years plied from Chicago to Superior City, a distance of 700 miles. Through the St. Clair river and lake, and the Detroit river, vessels pass to Buffalo, and all ports on Lake Erie, and so long as peace is maintained with England, they may pass through the Welland Canal into Lake Ontario.

When it is remembered that sixty miles of transportation by railroad, is equivalent in cost to 1,000 miles by water, the advantages of this water communication will be duly appreciated. To show more fully the capacity of the lake marine, it may be added that in 1857 the number of arrivals and departures of vessels at the port of Chicago was 7557, with a tonnage of 1,753,413, and during the winter of that year there wintered in the harbor seven steamers, twenty propellers, and two hundred and fourteen sail vessels.—[*New American Cyclopedia.*

But the pre-eminence of Chicago in facilities of transportation is most fully demonstrated by the number and extent of her railroads—thirteen great trunk lines, converging from as many distant and important points, centre in her limits. A knowledge of these may be best gained by a glance at the map hereto attached; but the following table we venture to add, as showing the relative distances from Chicago and Pittsburgh to the places named:

From Chicago	to Cairo	365 miles
" "	to St. Louis	281 "
" "	to Alton	256 "
" "	to Quincy	269 "
" "	to Burlington	210 "
" "	to Fulton	136 "
" "	to Rock Island	181 "
" "	to Galena and Dunleith	181 "
" "	to Prairie du Chien	240 "
" "	to La Crosse	280 "
From Pittsburgh	to Cairo	685 miles
" "	to St. Louis	639 "
" "	to Quincy	648 "
" "	to Rock Island	650 "
" "	to Dunleith	655 "
" "	to Prairie du Chien	707 "
" "	to La Crosse	747 "

By the above comparison it will be seen that Chicago has the great advantage in distance to carry freight to all the points westerly and southerly, and add to the fact her roads, with one exception, are all one gauge, and upon all the railways now centering in Chicago, the Government can obtain to transport troops, arms and munitions of war, 16,000 cars.

All these roads are intersected by other lines crossing them, or have branches diverging, so as to furnish two or more routes to all the more important points which it would be desirable to reach.

Materials Required in the Construction of works and in the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition.

Stone.—The Athens stone, furnished in inexhaustible quantities from the banks of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, twenty miles from Chicago, is unsurpassed by any in the world, for beauty, facility of being worked, and for durability. It is furnished at Chicago at $4.00 per cord.

Brick.—Beautiful cream-colored and red brick, of great durability, can be delivered in Chicago at $4.00 per thousand.

Wood and Lumber.—Chicago has been for many years quite the largest lumber market in the world. In 1857, the receipts were as follows: Lumber, 459,639,198 feet; shingles, 131,832,250; lath, 80,180,000. The manufactured articles of wood, during the same year, were as follows:

Agricultural Implements	$1,134,300
Carriages and Wagons	948,160
Furniture	542,000
Sash, Doors, &c	1,093,397
Barrels and Wooden-ware	357,250
	$4,275,107

—*New Am. Cyclopedia.*

The lumber for this market is composed of pine, all varieties of oak, black walnut, cherry and maple, obtained from the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Indiana and Canada, and is cheaper than in any other large market in the United States, and found in inexhaustible quantities on the shores of all the upper lakes.

Lead.—It is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the production of this metal in the mines of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. In 1857, the amount shipped from Galena alone, amounted to 485,475 pigs, or 34,183,250 lbs. These are the principal lead mines of the United States, and the lead can be transported to Chicago over the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at 18 cts. per 100 pounds, the distance being 180 miles. Much of the lead of Wisconsin is brought from Mineral Point, which is 30 miles nearer Chicago. Lead is consequently from ½ to 1 cent per lb. cheaper here than in any eastern city.

Copper.—Nearly the only mines of copper which can be profitably worked in the United States, are those on the south shore of Lake Superior—their product for 1858 was 2,000 tons, and has increased so as to supply, at the present time, a great part of the demands of manufacturers in this country.

This copper can be more easily and cheaply transported to Chicago than to any other large cities excepting Detroit and Milwaukee, and in case of war with England, the transportation of copper here would be less liable to interruption than that to any point further east.

IRON.

Without fear of comparison, it may be said that no city on the continent possesses equal advantages with Chicago, as a point for the iron manufactories, and this, whether we consider the varieties of metal to be had, their unlimited supply, or the cheap rate at which they can be delivered here. This fact is attested by the rapid progress of their manufactures, thus keeping pace with the gradual and sure development of the immense coal fields lying about the city, and referred to in another part of this paper. The sources of iron supply are various, in enumerating which it will accord with the object of this memorial, briefly to specify the peculiarities of metal received from each.

I. Lake Superior Iron.

The deposits of these remarkable ores are distributed through a district of some sixty or eighty miles in extent, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, south and southeast of Keweenaw Bay, and extending to within thirty miles of the mouth of the Escanaba, which empties into little Bay de Noquet, an arm of Lake Michigan; a railroad now in progress terminates at this point, and intersecting in its route the most extensive and valuable deposits of iron, will, when completed, deliver the metal at Lake Michigan at the same price it is now laid down at Marquette, on Lake Superior. The deposits here are practically inexhaustible. This iron is a grey charcoal iron, and of qualities known as No. 1 and 2—the former adapted particularly for foundries, and the latter for mill purposes—makes strong sound castings, and when run hot, without any shrinkage, while in wrought iron, its ductility and tenacity are unparalleled. It is pre-eminently the No. 1 iron of America, and is used extensively for foundries and machine shops throughout the North, from the lakes to the seaboard. While it has frequently been tested by the side of other iron, in car wheels, car axles and other uses requiring first class iron, perhaps the experiments most satisfactory to Government would be those made in the hands of Major Wade, of the Ordnance Department, who was employed to test the tenacity of the guns made for Government. Among other varieties of bar iron, which he tested from localities at home and abroad, the following result of the experiments will show the comparative quality of this iron

Iron from	Strength in lbs. per sq. inch.	
Salisbury, Conn.	58,009,	Johnson & Reeves.
Sweden,	58,184,	do
Pennsylvania,	58,531,	do
Essex Co., N. Y.,	58,912,	do
England,	59,544,	Brunel.
Russia,	76,069,	Johnson & Reeves.
L. Superior, Carp R.,	89,582,	Major Wade.

This iron can be laid down here at from $30 to $33 per ton, a price cheaper than at any other lake port, and which low rate will be lessened still more on the completion of the railroad, which will bring the metal directly to Lake Michigan, and thereby save over the most expensive water route on our lakes, a transport of nearly 400 miles.

II. Missouri Iron.

The "Iron Mountain," "Pilot Knob," and "Stephens' Mountain," which yield these valuable deposits, in inexhaustible quantities, are situated about 70 miles south-westerly from St. Louis. These varieties, which do not materially differ in their important characteristics, are all charcoal irons. Nos. 1 and 2 are excellent in castings, and wrought iron. They are extensively known and used; the latter known as their "best charcoal No. 2 iron," is the kind almost exclusively used by the Pittsburgh manufacturers, even at the long distance of transportation, for making their No. 1 boiler plate, and other tough irons. This iron can now be had at the mines at the low rate of $16 per ton, and the freight will not exceed $5 per ton, making this valuable iron cost, delivered in Chicago, from $20 to $22 per ton.

III. Soft New York and Pennsylvania Iron.

These irons, from New York and the northern and north-eastern counties of Pennsylvania, comprise, in their varieties, some of the choicest brand of grey anthracite iron. They make excellent castings for all kinds of light and heavy mill work. They are brought by water to Buffalo, and can be delivered here at $21 per ton.

IV. Ohio Iron.

We would particularly specify the well known varieties of *Massillon* and *Hanging Rock,* both first quality irons. They are soft and malleable, similar in many qualities to the Scotch pig, and superior for all classes of work. The former can now be afforded here at $29 to $24, and the latter, by the cheap rate of transportation, at $30 per ton.

V. Tennessee Iron.

These are grey charcoal irons, and well adapted for strong, heavy work. They can be cheaply bought here, and now can be had for $20 per ton.

VI. Indiana Iron.

This is a charcoal iron, and, for many purposes, well adapted. It has been used extensively for light castings. It can be delivered here at $23 per ton.

VII. Wisconsin Iron.

This grey charcoal iron is found at Mayville, Wis., on the line of the North-western railroad. It is a soft, brittle iron; but, in castings, runs sharp and perfectly solid. It costs, here, from $15 to $20 per ton.

VIII. "Scotch Pig."

Although almost every distinguishing characteristic to which this long celebrated iron owes its reputation, is found in the first two irons in this enumeration, viz: the Lake Superior and Missouri; still there are qualities of the Scotch iron which make it desirable to mix it with other kinds of iron for some uses in the foundry. Its qualities are too well known to need any recapitulation here. At our Northern city, over these directly on the seaboard, and at certain seasons of the year they are not an exception, can this iron be delivered at a less freight than Scotch pig can be delivered at Chicago. From Glasgow or the English or Scotch port to Quebec, and from there here, it is carried as a small, and at times, a nominal rate for ballast. The cheapest however, has not been at $20 per ton.

The *cost* and *supply* of steel and wrought iron are too important to treat of here, and it will not be necessary to go into detail on this subject. It may be interesting to know, that Lake Superior refined Charcoal Iron, worked by hand, tougher than Low Moor (the best English), can be delivered at Chicago, at from $60 to $75 per ton, and Missouri iron of the same grade at the same price, while the cost of the Low Moor iron is generally $135 per ton in the Atlantic ports of this country.

Supply of Labor.

The population of the several States, surrounding Chicago, has already been given. We annex, in order to give a more definite idea of the city itself, the following

TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF CITIES:

	1840.	1850.	1860.
New York	312,710	515,547	814,277
Philadelphia	220,067	408,762	568,034
Pittsburg	21,115	46,601	49,256
Chicago	4,479	29,963	109,263
Cincinnati	46,338	115,436	160,060
St. Louis	16,469	77,860	162,179

In 1840, it will be seen that when Pittsburgh had 21,115, and Cincinnati 46,338, and St. Louis 16,469, Chicago had but 4,479 people.

In 1860, Chicago, by the above table had increased in the twenty years to 109,263.

This increase so largely in favor of Chicago, over other cities, it is claimed, is on account of her central position, ease of access, and many avenues to concentrate to, and distribute from, to a very large territory, embracing several States.

The population of the city is principally made up of emigrants from various countries of Europe and the eastern States. The following table, taken from the New American Cyclopedia, shows the number of men employed in various manufactures of iron, wood, etc., in 1857. There are to be found, both in the city and the surrounding country, a large number of skillful mechanics, not embraced in the number reckoned as thus employed.

	Hands.
Iron Works, Steam Engines, etc	2,800
Stoves	70
Agricultural Implements	378
Brass and Tin Ware	351
Carriages and Wagons	331
Furniture	504
Stone and Marble	347
Planing Mills, Sash, Doors, etc	534
Leather	179
Barrels and Wooden Ware	250
Brick	800
Harness and Saddles	250
Sheet and Bar Lead	75
White Lead	10
Types, etc	20
Boots, Shoes and Clothing	1,750
Total	8,486

In 1857, there were in Chicago 137 manufacturing establishments propelled by steam.

SUPPLY AND CHEAPNESS OF MOTIVE POWER. COAL.

The coal required for an armory and foundry would be, (unless the Government should desire to smelt its own iron) for the purpose of motive power. Steam is so superior to water power as to be preferred, even when the latter is abundant.

The coal fields of Illinois include an area of 375 miles in length by 200 maximum breadth, (*New Am. Cyclopedia*) and are reached at numerous points from Chicago, by four trunk railroads, and by the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The most northerly point reached by the coal fields is at Morris, 65 miles from Chicago, by the Rock Island Railroad, and by the canal, at LaSalle, 100 miles from Chicago, the terminus of the canal. There are three veins of vast extent, the lowest is four feet, the middle six, and the upper four feet in thickness. The Rock Island and Illinois Central railroads cross these beds at LaSalle, where they are most extensively worked.

The coal fields most easily accessible from Chicago, stretch southwesterly from LaSalle, on both sides of the Illinois river, from the banks of which it is mined. The veins along the river are of the aggregate thickness of from eight to fourteen feet. These beds, it will be seen, are inexhaustible.

The richness of this coal for steam or motive power, is established beyond a question, by practical trial, and by chemical analysis. (*Prof. Blaney, Prof. McChesney, P. W. Gates, machinist, Chicago.*)

The coal is of the bituminous variety, and contains from forty-eight to sixty two per cent of fixed carbon.

The price at Chicago is:

Pure lump, per ton	$3.00
Nut size of same	1.50
Fine	1.25

The best qualities of Ohio coal are sold at Chicago for $3.25 to $3.50 per ton in large lump, and in form suitable for blacksmithing and smelting, at from $2.25 to $2.50 per ton.

The best Lehigh, large lump, $5.00; Pittston, Scranton, $; River Lehigh, $4.00; fine, of best quality, for blacksmithing, $3.00.

Charcoal is furnished at Chicago, at from four to five cents per bushel.

HEALTHFULNESS OF LOCATION.

The situation of Chicago, on the gravelly shore of a large body of fine water, where there are no unusual sources of disease, is evidently favorable to health. Recently, a system of sewerage has been introduced, by which the unfavorable effects of the great increase of population, on health, are entirely obviated. The following table, from the Chicago *Medical Journal,* for May, 1861, is taken, so far as it relates to this city, from the record of interments, and is not liable to any material inaccuracy:

TABLE OF MORTALITY—PER CENTAGE IN SEVERAL OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE U. S. FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST.

The large comparative mortality in 1854, it will be recollected, depended upon the Asiatic cholera, especially cutting down emigrants. The general result of the table scarcely needs comment. Chicago is a healthy city.

	Boston.	N. York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Charleston.	New Orleans.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
1841	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHEAPNESS AND ABUNDANCE OF FOOD.

Chicago is so well known as the center of a grain growing and stock raising country, that it is unnecessary to enter into details of prices which are always as much below those of the Eastern States as the cost of transportation. At this moment, her vast storehouses are overflowing, notwithstanding the over-crowded state of transportation routes to the East. The operatives of nearly all the manufacturing establishments of this country, and many of those of Europe, are in great part, fed with corn, and wheat, and beef, and pork, from Illinois, and any action of the Government, tending to encourage manufactures and home consumption of the products of the soil, would essentially promote the agricultural interests of the Northwestern States.

SECURITY FROM ATTACK BY FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC ENEMIES.

The distance of this city from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is so considerable, that even supposing an enemy to cross the former, or to ascend the latter from the Southern States, or descend it from the British possessions, there would still be time and means to defend it. Lake Michigan can readily be rendered inaccessible to hostile fleets by fortifications at the Straits of Mackinac. In case of a war with England, the tug-boats, propellers, steamers, and other vessels on the lakes could quickly be converted to naval uses, manned by our sailors, and armed from our National arsenals; and the large accumulation of *material* of war, at some such point on the lakes, is essential to the safety of that commerce, to the extent of which we have already alluded. As the great depot for grain and provisions, the occupation of Chicago by a hostile force would be no less calamitous than that of New York or Philadelphia.

The people, like those of the whole State, and those adjacent, are bound to the Union by the strongest ties of interest, the highest considerations of duty, and the deepest sentiments of patriotism, and their security can only be impaired by the neglect of the Government to furnish the people of the Northwest with the means of self-defence. It is not too much to assert, that while our Government exist, this city must be secure.

CONCLUSION.

Your memorialists have thus briefly stated the most important points bearing on the subject, omitting, for the sake of brevity, many of subordinate importance, which will readily suggest themselves to the intelligent reader. We trust that the statement already made sufficiently demonstrates that materials and means for the manufacture of arms, exist in abundance in the Northwestern States, and only require that fostering care already bestowed by the Government on other sections, to be developed into numerous and valuable articles of industry.

For the comparisons instituted, we have, for the most part, chosen Pittsburgh, because it is a city of well established character for manufacturing facilities, and because its claims to this armory have already been urged upon the attention of Congress.

By those who may take the pains to compare the figures we have given, with the statements of the memorial of the citizens of Pittsburgh, it will be perceived, that in regard to building materials, lumber, iron, copper, lead, coal for smelting, provisions, transportation and security, the advantages are in favor of Chicago. In supply of skilled labor, they are fully equal; while, as respects motive power alone, Pittsburgh has the advantage in the cost of bituminous coal. It requires but a little calculation to show that this difference in the cost of coal, for one purpose, is more than counterbalanced by the other considerations which we have named. In healthfulness, Chicago does not suffer by a comparison with any city on the continent. For security, she must certainly take precedence over any city in the vicinity of the Ohio river; while, in the patriotism of her citizens, she may, with the entire State, challenge comparison with any city and State in the Union. Since the fact of the Government owning ground, on which to place an armory, both at Pittsburgh and at Rock Island (in Ill.), has been advanced as an argument in favor of those points, it may be proper to add that, should Congress select Chicago as a site, suitable grounds for the purpose will be furnished free of cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Joseph H. Tucker,	Albert E. Kent,
Daniel L. Quirk,	Samuel Shackford,
E. W. Blatchford,	William Lill,
Marcus C. Stearns,	John C. Haines,
Stephen Clary,	Julian S. Rumsey,
John Q. Hoyt,	M. McDonald,
Alonzo Harrington,	Charles Walker,
S. S. Hayes,	Daniel Brainard,
Edwin C. Larned,	Thomas B. Bryan,
Wesley Munger,	Committee.

Wholesale Houses.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Having determined to make

The Sale of Cloaks

A Prominent Feature of our Business,

We have fitted up a Room 40 by 60 feet, in the front of the second floor of our store, reached by a spacious stair case inside. It is lighted by our immense windows with a fine north light, and ladies can inspect at their leisure and without being hurried or crowded, the Garments they wish to look at.

WE NOW EXHIBIT

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF

VELVET,

CLOTH,

PLUSH,

WATER PROOF CLOAKING,

And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

se8-g582-3m

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE, E. S. WELLS, S. FAULKNER.

[se18 g586-3m]

1861. FALL TRADE 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WE WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

[se15-g576-3m]

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

oc18-g966-6w

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30.........LAKE STREET.........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 Lake Street.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc1-ly

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.

Dealers in

Tinners' Stock,

Agents for

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

[au27-h-ly]

BOWERS & CO.

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

Packing House, corner Grove and Crane streets, near [illegible] Bridge, South Branch. Office, 143 South Water street.

Will purchase Cattle and Hogs on a straightforward basis. Provisions on commission.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by M. DIVERSY, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 3 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y. [illegible]

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOU TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., it is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Disease of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

Such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Wakeful or Restless Sleep, Melancholy, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, furious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling no difference what your trouble may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Sweet Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps we will send a pamphlet free.

Bags.

GRAIN BAGS

OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,

AT NEW YORK PRICES,

AT THE

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

157. South Water street, Chicago. 157

[oc15-g966-1m]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.

R. H. CLARK & CO., 12 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

30 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. [illegible] Made and sold by FRANK SHELLEY & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey), 42 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—S.S. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 18th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—SS. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 18th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

C. J. HULL, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Keyes vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help at very short notice. Orders from the country promptly attended to. P. O. Box 3000.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

[illegible] SOUTH CLARK STREET [illegible]

[illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 10, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 8:00 A. M. daily, (except Sunday,) and arrives at 8:45 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., daily.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at

[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays)

6:10 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays)

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg & Pittsburg,

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCIN., NATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains and baggage by this route is checked through to all Eastern Cities.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.

D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:

[illegible]

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 4th, 1861, trains will leave Chicago (Sundays excepted) as follows:

[illegible]

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 285 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York.

(430 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by Railroad Direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA. R. R."

[illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3rd, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

[illegible]

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.

[illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 60 Lasalle street.

METALLIC COFFINS.

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

MILLEDD BROTHERS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 41 Water street, New York.

[illegible]

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

163½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce. Advance made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 179 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Just received Prime Cheese, Butter, Cranberries, Apples, &c. All articles of Produce sold on Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

[illegible]

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 3 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. [illegible]

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. T. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to commission.

ALBERT MORSE. [illegible] YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. G. M. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 157 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. [illegible] ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1868.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

No. 185 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 5 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and on shipments in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 19 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 9 Hilliard's Block.

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

[illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, [illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 238 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 13 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 South Water street, [illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions and Country Produce [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other Produce, on commission. No. 132 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

DR. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

[illegible]

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work within the reach of all. [illegible]

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. [illegible] West Randolph street, [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, by THOMAS E. WOOD & Co. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

THE CITY.

OFF FOR ENGLAND.—E. Robinson, consul to Bristol, Eng., sailed from New York for Europe on the 3d inst., accompanied by his family.

COL. MULLIGAN.—Lieut. Col. Quirk of this city received a dispatch yesterday that Col. Mulligan and his family arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday night. He is expected here very soon.

THE COLBY INVESTIGATION.—The Colby Investigation, which was to have been resumed last evening, was again postponed on account of the illness of the Alderman under investigation.

THE SHABBONA RIFLES.—A new company, the Shabbona Rifles, arrived in this city yesterday morning, received their uniforms and were mustered into the McClellan Brigade. The company numbers seventy men.

THE VICTIMS OF THE BOILER EXPLOSION.—Patrick Lynch, who was injured at the late boiler explosion, we understand, lies in a critical condition. Mr. Downer, the proprietor of the mills, is much better and will probably recover.

FOR BRACKETT'S CAVALRY.—A company has been organized in the northwestern counties of Indiana for Brackett's First Regiment of Western Cavalry, under the command of Captain H. Buel. Lake and Porter counties furnished most of the men for the company.

☞ It is expected that the Lead Mine regiment, Col. John E. Smith, now in camp at Galena, will be moved to this city, to complete its organization and drill in Camp Douglas. The regiment has some 500 men in camp, and is supplied thus far with uniforms.

NEW WORK.—McNally & Co. have received Chas. Reades' new work, "The Cloister and the Hearth," published by Rudd & Carleton, New York. This new work is an historical novel of great power and vivid description, and worthy of being placed among the best novels of the day. It is meeting with an immense sale.

A CORRECTION.—A mistake of the types a few days since made Rev. Mr. Tuttle, the excellent City Missionary, contribute "44 pairs of new gloves" to the poor. It should have read "shoes." As Mr. T. deals pretty extensively in the latter articles among the barefooted little ones who apply to him, the correction is due.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The commissioned officers of the First Wisconsin Regiment have published a card over their signatures, conveying their thanks to the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Company for the very satisfactory manner in which the regiment was transported over their road from this city to Jeffersonville, Ind.

RAILROAD CHANGE—Wm. P. Shinn, Esq., late of the accounting department of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad has taken charge of the passenger department. Mr. Shinn succeeds G. C. Hathaway, Esq., who occupied that position until recently. Mr. Hathaway has been assigned another position.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE SOIREE.—The soiree at the Sherman House for the benefit of the Children's Home, takes place this evening. The concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and will undoubtedly be an excellent musical treat. The other festivities of the evening will immediately succeed the concert.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—We are requested to say that there will be a literary entertainment at Bryant & Stratton's College Lecture Room, this evening, to consist of the delivery of a series of choice quotations from standard authors, interspersed with music. The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock. The friends and patrons of the Mercantile and Law Colleges are invited to attend.

RUNNING HIS BAIL.—A man named Arthur O'Connor was arrested in Kansas a few days since, by a Chicago officer, upon complaint of his bondsman from New York. O'Connor was arrested for passing counterfeit money in that State, but before the trial, managed to slip his bail and run to Kansas, where he had joined a company of Jayhawkers. He was brought to this city last night and is now on his way to New York.

MITTENS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—An officer from West Point who commands one of the finest regiments in the service, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed when the cold weather comes. Will not all who can employ themselves in this way help to furnish *five hundred thousand pairs?* They should be knit with one finger so as to allow the use of the fore-finger and thumb. It is said there was more suffering in the Crimean war from frost-bitten fingers than from any other one cause. Articles may be sent to the nearest agents of the Sanitary Commission.

PERSONAL.—Hon. E. B. Washburn, Hon. W S. Holman, Ind; Hon. E. Ball, Ohio; Major John Spicer, U. S. A.; Capt. Mitchell, U. S. A.; I. Hyatt Smith, Esq., Wis.; Capt. D. C. McVeane, 1st Reg't Wis.; N. W. Gould, Esq., Montreal; C. B. Adams, Esq., New York; B. Pringle, Esq., New York; F. H. Evans, Esq., London, Eng.; C. Walford, Esq., London, Eng.; Jno. Adlaid, Esq., New York; B. W. Burnett, Esq., New York; N. W. Richardson, Esq., Boston; W. S. Mudgett, Esq., Boston; S. T. Williams, Esq., Washington, D. C.; are among the guests of the Sherman House.

DE PASSIO'S CONCERT.—The sacred musical entertainment, to be given by De Passio tomorrow evening, in the Church of the Holy Name, promises to be a happy affair, and will introduce to the public many of the productions of the sacred masters who wrote for the church. While Mozart, Weber and Haydn have written splendid worldly music, it is in their sacred productions, they stand pre-eminently sublime. It is Mr. De Passio's intention to bring out a programme composed entirely of this class of music, and to this end has secured a fine chorus and excellent soloists. We trust that his efforts will be rewarded by a large house.

SUICIDE.—The body of the drowned man found in the Lake, near Park Row, on Tuesday, has been identified as that of John Smith, steward of the propeller Allegheny. The last seen of the deceased, he was in attendance at a ball in the Chicago House, and left there between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning. The same morning at eight o'clock he was found drowned. He boarded or stayed at a boarding house, 286 Third Avenue. His acquaintances describe him as a very melancholy man, often sitting for hours without speaking, and with neither money nor friends. It is presumable from all the circumstances attending the case, that he committed suicide. The deceased was an unmarried man and has a sister living at Detroit.

DEATH OF AN ILLINOIS SOLDIER.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 4th, says that "Kane, a member of the 39th Illinois Regiment, (which passed through this city a day or two since,) was so ill when he reached this city that he was taken charge of by the Subsistence Committee, and placed in the Mercy Hospital, where he died on Friday, of congestion of the lungs. The deceased resided near Chicago, and it will be gratifying to his friends to learn that he was well taken care of, and received every attention at the hands of the Subsistence Committee. He was decently buried at their expense, and his grave appropriately marked, so that his friends can procure the body at any time, should they desire it."

STABBING AFFRAY AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Camp Douglas was thrown into a feverish state of excitement on Tuesday night, by a stabbing affray, during which a private named Sanford, belonging to the Douglas Brigade, was severely stabbed in the arm by another private in the same regiment, named Foley. The latter, it seems, has been for some time occupying an empty barrack with his wife. This circumstance has been used by various members of the regiment as a source of ridicule and jest, and for several nights past they have carried out their joke practically by peeking in at the barrack windows, and otherwise annoying the occupants. Foley endured the annoyance for some time, but finally becoming enraged, seized a knife and darted out of the door in pursuit of his tormentors. The first person he met was Sanford, who was standing at the door of an adjoining barrack, and had been an innocent spectator of the affair. Foley, supposing him to have been one of the crowd, rushed furiously at him and stabbed him in the arm, cutting a frightful gash from the shoulder to the wrist, which will probably necessitate the loss of the arm. Foley was at once seized and confined in the guard-house. He will probably be delivered over to the city [illegible] for punishment.

The County Election.

We give below the returns of the county election so far as they have been returned. They are still incomplete, but sufficiently full to establish the success of the whole ticket of the Bryan Hall ticket:

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

	56th District.				57th District.			
	Fuller	Wentworth	Higgins	Caulfield	Anthony	Goudy	Muhlke	Ashton
1st Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
2d Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
3d Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
4th Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
5th Ward	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6th Ward	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7th Ward	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th Ward	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9th Ward	....	....	....	....	111	161	142	150
10th Ward	....	....	....	....	445	406	538	850

	COUNTY JUDGE.		COUNTY CLERK.		
	Akin	Bradwell	Farwell	Hilliard	Higgins
1st Ward	444	538	323	709	..
2d Ward	320	489	484	668	..
3d Ward	380	403	358	378	30
4th Ward	293	372	216	513	..
5th Ward	591	479	314	714	32
6th Ward	372	558	238	545	15
7th Ward	418	371	176	412	..
8th Ward	160	352	174	412	..
9th Ward	68	146	97	146	19
10th Ward	574	539	342	615	..

	COUNTY TREAS'R.			COUNTY SURV'R.	
	Maher	Keely	Heald	Wolcott	McClintock
1st Ward	381	488	247	415	354
2d Ward	459	466	266	790	365
3d Ward	289	305	149	554	318
4th Ward	224	229	..	262	378
5th Ward	249	423	405	467	555
6th Ward	265	469	270	576	535
7th Ward	420	510	..	225	566
8th Ward	168	264	88	232	365
9th Ward	74	127	..	161	129
10th Ward	391	671	241	408	522

SUPERIOR COURT.

	JUDGE.		CLERK.	
	Wilson	Miller	O'Hara	Carter
1st Ward	800	383	318	760
2d Ward	700	439	615	579
3d Ward	476	296	424	518
4th Ward	571	194	317	334
5th Ward	818	269	430	642
6th Ward	691	321	453	701
7th Ward	711	403	643	464
8th Ward	420	208	239	375
9th Ward	161	81	98	138
10th Ward	694	395	578	371

	SCHOOL COM'SIONER.		JUSTICES.			
	Eberhart	Dore	Barnum	Cammack	Eschenberger	Brown
1st Ward	499	561	371	392	625	659
2d Ward	785	382	470	590	625	687
3d Ward	380	112	272	398	395	463
4th Ward	304	233	..	286	232	395
5th Ward	616	457	356	363	629	738
6th Ward	569	442	352	358	378	619
7th Ward	562	554	494	408	436	612
8th Ward	241	376				
9th Ward	137	186	171	170	229	220
10th Ward	583	393	348	352	673	683

RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Judge Superior Court—Wilson, 92 majority; Clerk do.—O'Hara, 4 majority. County Judge—Bradwell, 41 majority. County Clerk—Hilliard, 68 majority. Treasurer—Keeley, 55 majority. Delegates—Higgins, 32 majority; Caulfield, 37 majority.

EVANSTON.—Judge Superior Court—Miller, 15 majority; Clerk do.—Carter, 70 majority.

WORTH.—Judge Superior Court—Miller, 173 majority. County Clerk—Hilliard, 290 majority. Treasurer—Keeley, 164 majority.

NEW TRIER.—County Judge—Akin, 59 majority. County Clerk—Hilliard, 73 majority. Treasurer—Heald, 97 majority.

LAKE.—County Clerk—Hilliard, 74 majority.

HYDE PARK.—Judge Superior Court—Miller, 74; Wilson, 19. Clerk do.—Carter, 95; O'Hara, 1. County Judge—Bradwell, 71; Akin, 24. County Clerk—Hilliard, 91; Farwell, 3. Treasurer—Heald 90; Keeley, 4; Maher, 1. School Commissioner—Eberhart, 90; Dore, 4. Surveyor—Wolcott, 92; McClintock, 12; Herrenkind, 1. Justices—Eschenberg, 94; Brown, 94; Barnum, 1; Cammack, 1. Delegates—Wentworth, 90; Fuller, 95; Higgins, 40; Caulfield, 2.

NILES.—Judge Superior Court—Wilson, 93; Miller, 93. Clerk do.—Carter, 155; O'Hara, 18. County Judge—Bradwell, 98; Akin, 6. County Clerk—Hilliard, 96; Farwell, 76. Treasurer—Maher, 78; Heald, 67; Keeley, 26. School Commissioner—Eberhart, 90; Dore, 89. Surveyor—Wolcott, 96; McClintock, 76. Justices, Eschenberg, 90; Brown, 85; Barnum, 76; Cammack, 85. Delegate—Anthony, 133; Muhlke, 89; Goudy, 74; Ashton, 28.

JEFFERSON.—Judge Superior Court—Wilson, 89; Miller, 4. Clerk Superior Court—O'Hara, 84; Carter, 87. County Judge—Bradwell, 126; Akin, 14. County Clerk—Farwell, 81; Hilliard, 55. Treasurer—Maher, 74; Keely, 42; Heald, 14. Surveyor—Wolcott, 98; McClintock, 43. School Commissioner—Eberhart, 104; Dore, 39. Justices—Eschenberg, 50; Brown, 56; Barnum, 56; Cammack, 57. Delegates—Muhlke, 106; Goudy, 29; Ashton, 49; Anthony, 86.

LYONS.—Judge Superior Court—Miller, 96; Wilson, 86. Clerk Superior Court—O'Hara, 153; Carter, 24; Cutting, 5. County Judge—Akin, 154; Bradwell, 26. County Clerk—Farwell, 110; Hilliard, 49. Treasurer—Keely, 102; Maher, 67; Heald, 7. School Commissioner—Eberhart, 163; Dore, 18. Surveyor—Wolcott, 154; McClintock, 26; Herrenkind, 1. Justices—Cammack, 154; Barnum, 77; Brown, 80; Eschenberg, 26. Delegates—Wentworth, 109; Fuller, 163; Higgins, 11; Caulfield, 16.

PALATINE.—Judge of the Superior Court—Wilson, 119; Miller, 43. Clerk of the Superior Court—Carter, 118; O'Hara, 44. County Judge—Bradwell, 114; Akin, 43. County Clerk—Hilliard, 112; Farwell, 50. School Commissioner—Dore, 105; Eberhart, 57. Treasurer—Keeley, 95; Maher, 62. Justices—Eschenberg, 113; Brown, 111. Delegates to Convention—Muhlke, 113; Ashton, 110. Supervisor—Pahlman, 48 majority. Town Clerk—Williamson, 116; no competition. Collector—Galpin, 50 majority. Commissioners of Highways—Smith, Sawyer and Clark were elected. Assessor—Webster, 160; no competition.

PALOS.—Judge of the Superior Court—Wilson 101; Miller 68. Superior Clerk—Carter 44; O'Harra 114. County Judge—Bradwell 109; Akin 58. Clerk—Hilliard 111; Farwell 52. Treasurer—Keeley 107; Heald 4; Maher 56; School Commissioner—Dore 90; Eberhart 71. Surveyor—McClintock 101; Wolcott 57. Associate Justices—Brown 109; Eschenberg 103; Cammack 57; Barnum 58. Delegates to the Convention—Higgins 50; Caulfield 96; Wentworth 101; Fuller 67. Town Supervisor—Shields 93; Read 57; Roberts 13.

LAKE VIEW.—Superior Judge—Wilson, 89; Miller, 10. Superior Clerk—Carter, 87; O'Hara, 24. County Judge—Bradwell, 45; Akin, 40. County Clerk—Hilliard, 49; Farwell, 42. Treasurer—Keeley, 47; Maher, 42. School Commissioner—Eberhart, 38; Dore, 4. Surveyor—McClintock, 43; Wolcott, 42. Delegates to Convention—Muhlke, 45; Ashton, 43; Goudy, 45; Anthony, 25.

BREMEN—Judge Superior Court—Wilson, 94; Miller, 4. Clerk Superior Court—Carter, 85; O'Hara, 13. County Clerk—Hilliard, 79; Farwell, 69. County Judge—Bradwell, 89; Akin, 14. Treasurer—Heald, 77; Keeley, 11; Maher, 10. Surveyor—McClintock, 89; Wolcott, 9. School Commissioner—Dore, 1; Eberhart, 88. Delegates to Convention—Wentworth, 97; Higgins, 88.

RICH.—Judge Superior Court—Wilson 79; Miller 17. Clerk—Carter 73; O'Hara 16. County Clerk—Hilliard 26; Farwell 68. County Judge—Bradwell 73; Akin 17. Treasurer—Heald 74; Keeley 8; Maher 8. School Commissioner—Dore 2; Eberhart 88. Surveyor—McClintock 67; Wolcott 23. Delegates to Convention—Wentworth 90; Higgins 63; Fuller 27.

WHEELING.—Superior Judge—Wilson 202. Miller 22. Superior Clerk—Carter 194, O'Hara 29. County Judge—Bradwell 199. Akin 21. County Clerk—Hilliard 195. Farwell 25. Treasurer—Heald 170, Keely 24, Maher 28. School Commissioner—Dore 132, Eberhart 93. Surveyor—McClintock 191, Wolcott 31. Delegates to Convention—Anthony 113, Goudy 39, Muhlke 199, Ashton 109.

MAINE.—The People's Ticket 90 maj.

NORTHFIELD.—People's Ticket 100 maj.

BLOOM.—Judge Superior Court—Wilson, 86; Miller, 63. Clerk do—Carter, 81; O'Hara, 68. County Judge—Bradwell, 61; Akin, 88. County Clerk—Hilliard, 59; Farwell, 91. Treasurer—Keeley, 7; Maher, 64; Heald, 78. Surveyor—McClintock, 90; Wolcott, 68. School Commissioner—Dore, 46; Eberhart, 103. Justices—Brown, 80; Eschenberger, 89; Cammack, 69; Barnum, 69. Delegates—Higgins, 29; Caulfield, 1; Wentworth, 144; Fuller, 124.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

The following are the results as far as ascertained of the town elections:

FIFTH WARD.

Town Supervisor—Throop, 785; Witbeck, 287. Assistant do—Johnson, 901; Ellithorpe, 166. Assessor—Wynkoop, 897; Bodman, 265. Town Clerk—E. L. O'Hara, 806; Magan, 360; Shergold, 215. Collector—Morey, 881; Martin, 685. Pound Master—Ebhardt, 6. Highway Commissioners—Grey, 1028; Waldron, 656; Boyer, 670; Steinhaus, 370; O'Neil, 344. Overseers of Highways—Smalley, 654; O'Brien, 638; Theis, 186; J. Theis, 190. Ward Supervisor—Culver, 571; Gogan, 488.

SIXTH WARD.

Town Supervisor—Witbeck 397; Throop 535; Assistant do—Johnson 835; Ellithorpe 38; Collector—Morey 513; Martin 354. Assessor—Wynkoop 579; Bodman 36. Town Clerk—Shergold 434; Magan 376. Highway Commissioners—Waldron 385; Gray 571; Boyer 504; Steinhaus 544; O'Neill 537. Highway Overseers—Smalley 535; O'Brien 269; Ward Supervisor—Wilson 407; Batterman 262; Taylor 249. Pound Master—Erhardt 18.

TENTH WARD.

Town Supervisor—Johnson, 689; Throop, 538; Witbeck, 489. Assistant Supervisor—Ellithorpe, 222. (No opposition.) Collector—Morey, 849; Martin, 373. Assessor—Wynkoop, 686; Bodman, 224. Clerk—Magan, 490; Shergold, 904; O'Hara, 194. Highway Commissioners—Gray, 694; O'Neill, 663; Steinhaus, 599; Waldron, 387; Boyer, 197; Heintz, 156. Highway Overseers—Theis, 593; Smalley, 392; O'Brien, 877. Pound Master—Erbardt, 11.

SUPERVISORS.—The following are the Supervisors elected as far as the returns have come in:

Fifth Ward—H. Z. Culver.
Sixth Ward—Joseph Wilson.
Tenth Ward—John McCarty.
Niles—John W. Hoffman.
Palos—James Shields.
Wheeling—George Strong.
Barrington—Homer Wilmarth.
Maine—G. Scott.
Lake View—James H. Rees.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.—The following are the successful candidates at the late election: Judge of the Superior Court, John M. Wilson; Clerk of the Superior Court, T. B. Carter; County Clerk, Laurin P. Hilliard; County Treasurer, Michael Keeley; County Judge, J. F. Bradwell; County Surveyor, Alexander Wolcott (probably); School Commissioner, J. F. Eberhart; Justices, T. B. Brown, — Eschenberger; Delegates from the 56th District, John Wentworth, Melville W. Fuller; from the 57th District, Elliott Anthony, John H. Muhlke.

THE MAJORITIES.—The principal majorities in the city, at the recent election, are as follows: J. M. Wilson, 2,904; T. B. Carter, 273; Michael Keeley, over Maher, 1,079; McClintock, 68; Bradwell, 1,172; Hilliard, 2,196.

☞ John S. Wallace, of this city, has obtained the contract to supply Gov. Barstow's cavalry regiment with horses, and expects to get contracts to supply Col. Sandy's regiment, and also Col. Bell's.

LARGE HOGS.—Messrs. Gage Bros. & Drake sold yesterday to Hancock & Co., from their farm, thirteen hogs, averaging twenty months old, and weighing 5,260 pounds gross. They were a cross of Leicestershire and Suffolk.

How a Clergyman Shot a Cow.

There is a good story told of a Michigan Avenue clergyman by a Wabash Avenue hardware merchant, which, as it occurred only a day or two since and has caused [illegible] not be out of place in our columns. The clergyman and the hardware merchant are back door neighbors, separated only by an unsubstantial board fence belonging to the former. The clergyman has a garden, and being considerable of a horticulturist in his way, has laid out considerable expense and toil upon it, and has justly gained considerable celebrity as a flower-grower. The hardware merchant is an equally passionate hen fancier, and takes huge delight in exhibiting his choice Shanghaes and Polands. The hardware merchant's hens, however, are cosmopolitan—genuine Bohemians, picking up their living away from home, and addicted to gallinaceous explorations, which, although favorable to the hardware merchant's corn bills, are anything but favorable to horticultural expectations. A favorite place of resort for the hens was the clergyman's elegant garden, to which they gained access by an extempore tunnell which they had dug under the fence and where they played the mischief with the parson's bulbs and roots.

The clergyman bore these inroads upon his domains with a clergyman's patience, and smiled at grief. Patience, however, finally ceased to be a virtue, and an interview occurred, the result of which was the announcement upon the part of the clergyman that he should be necessitated to shoot the hens if they were not kept at home. The hardware merchant expressed his delight at the proposition, and gave the clergyman leave to blaze away.

The morning after the interview, the hens commenced their usual matutinal explorations among the bulbs. The clergyman deliberately loaded his gun, which he had determined this time at least should be more effective than his canons; marched cautiously out of the house, countermarched around the woodshed and took up a strong position. The enemy ingloriously retreated through the tunnel, and then in loose order fled across an open field. Clergyman pursued, took aim, blazed away in pursuance of the hardware merchant's instruction, and shot—*a neighbor's cow* and killed her. The clergyman instantly returned home, locked himself up in his study, and wrote a sermon upon the folly of human expectations. He realized the practical part of the affair by paying a little bill of thirty-five dollars for the cow.

Reception of Col. Mulligan.

Information having been received that Col. Mulligan would arrive in this city on Friday evening next from St. Louis, a meeting of citizens was organized at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, last evening, by appointing Philip Conley, Chairman, and W. J. Onahan, Secretary, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of our gallant fellow citizen. The appropriate committees were appointed, and it is expected that the members of the Board of Trade, Mayor and Common Council, and the various organized military and civic bodies, will turn out and honor the Colonel on his arrival home. A delegation of fifty was appointed to meet Colonel Mulligan at Joliet. It is understood a banquet will be given him on Monday *or* Tuesday evening, of next week. Messrs. Gage Bros. & Drake have, with their usual kindness, offered the hospitalities of the Tremont to Col. Mulligan and family. Let all turn out and welcome the gallant defender of Lexington.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:—

Richard H. Hennegan, Chicago, Illinois.
John F. Temple, " "
H. B. Bogue, " "
Dr. Jennings, " "
Chr. Julius, " "
Jones, Perdue & Small, " "
J. H. Waymer, " "
T. C. Smith & Co., " "
Hale & Ayer, " "
Brown, Dimock, & Co., Quincy, "
L & C. H. Bull, " "
J. H. Lemon, Prairie City, "
Mrs. Wm. Corbett, Hopper's Mills, Ill.
Mrs. Mary A. Wright, Burrill, Ill.
Prince Brigsley, Abingdon, Ill.
Mrs. Eliza M. Collins, Newark, Ill.
J. F. Emory, Bishop's Hill, Ill.
James Owen, Onarga, Ill.
John Fees, Bushnell, Ill.
A. B. Henry, "
Miss Mattie A. Harris, Palatine, Ill.
John Carroll, Jefferson City, Mo.
Mrs. Lydia Eastman, Oxford, Wis.
Mrs. J. A. McCurdy, Racine, Wis.
John Ewings, Janesville, Wis.
Ezra Crane, Attica, Ind.
J. H. Rhodes, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Annie Reid, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. Dick Elliott, New Castle, Pa.
Sackett, Belcher & Co., New York City.
Hon. David L. Seymour, Troy, Wis.
John Brown, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. Eliza A. Crosby, Boston, Mass.
Jas Filson, Gauley Bridge, Va.
Amer. Consul, Manzanilla, Mexico.

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage.

Dr. G. C. Paoli, Chicago, Ill.
Thos. Wilder, " "
Henry B. Hinsdale, " "
Miss Eliza Donnelly, Woodstock, Ill.
B. H. Harper, Canton, Ill.
G. Rissitta, St. Louis, Mo.
John Bacher, Lansing, Iowa.
Mr. Timberman, Keokuk, Iowa.
Rev. E. M. Roach, Whitewater, Wis.
J. L. R. McGloflin, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.
Henry C. Grie[illegible], Crown Point, Ind.
Calvin Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind.
Home Insurance Company, New York City.
Rev. Jas. Booker, Strattanport, N. Y.
Bush & Howard, Buffalo, N. Y.
Geo. Hutchins & Co., Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Margaret W. Ward, Boston, Mass.
Chas. J. Hillyer, Hartford, Ct.
Mary Sknice, " "

A CONFIRMED THIEF.—A man named John Moro, a herculean German, was arrested yesterday for stealing two valuable coats from the pawn-broking establishment kept by one Mrs. Hegan on Randolph street. The same person was arrested some weeks since for a similar offence, was tried at the last term of the Recorder's Court and punished by a slight imprisonment in the county jail. He is likely the next time to receive an adequate compensation for his offences.

INDISPENSIBLE.—If you want healthy, light bread, biscuit and pastry of all kinds, use only D. B. DeLeland & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. It is truly the "housewife's favorite," and is indispensable to producing the above results. You can get it of all respectable dealers everywhere.

☞ All weddings supplied with the new style cards and envelopes by the "Yankee Card Writer," at the Tremont House. Ladies call in parlors. Samples sent by mail on receipt of letter and three red stamps. Cards delivered free to any address.

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. [illegible]

☞ Exchange on New York and England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, etc.
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☞ Who ever heard of Downer's Kerosene exploding? No one. Why then do you buy the cheap carbon oils which are sold for kerosene? Better pay ten cents a gallon more and get an article which you know is safe.

Who has kept Downer's Kerosene for the last three years? and who is the only agent in Chicago for his oil? Everybody knows it is Noble at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. nov5-3t

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
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ONE HUNDRED SACKS
DRIED APPLES.
100 SACKS DRIED PEACHES,
A first rate article. For sale by
PARKER, RAYMOND & MILLER.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1861.

There is no variation whatever to notice in the money market. New York exchange may be quoted at ½@¼c—the lower figure is the rate of the Indiana brokers to customers. Buying ¼@½. The market is working closer.

Gold buying at ½@¾c; selling at ¾@1c. The highest figure is charged on small lots by the brokers.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, November 5, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79¾	79¾
Galena	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	38¾	38¾
Burlington & Quincy	65¾	
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	39¾	39¾
Michigan Southern, (common)	19¾	19
Cleveland & Toledo	35¾	35¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43	43
Missouri 6s	43¾	43¾
Virginia 6s	57	57

Market—First Board, steady, 2d Board dull.

NEW YORK STOCKS.—We quote from the *Tribune* of the 5th:

At the opening this morning the stock market was very strong, Central selling in the street at 79¾, and preferred at 37, Pacific Mail at 97, &c., but as the call proceeded, the market showed signs of weakness, without, however, any great pressure to sell, and lower prices generally were established. The fears that the recent storm may have separated or damaged the Naval Expedition were not without their influence, while the declaration of Gen. McClellan that the war would be a short one had a counteracting effect. The bears hammered with considerable vigor, while not selling much stock. The parties to the present upward movement do not seem disposed to take sellers options, but buy many regular. The market for money is so easy that any house in credit can carry stocks without difficulty, and consequently are not obliged to take options.

The amount received at the Sub-Treasury to-day for subscription to Treasury Notes was $93,000 for sales, and $184,000 from agencies. Mr. Chase states that the aggregate daily subscriptions throughout the loyal States, is about a million of dollars, which is very satisfactory. If we could have an opportune victory either in Virginia or farther South, the clerks of the Sub-Treasury would not be sufficient to receive the money of applicants for this loan. It is seldom that a Government security can be had at par, bearing 7.30 ℔ cent. interest.

Mr. Chase returned to Washington at 10 o'clock, having been the guest of Morris Ketchum, Esq. He had no interview with the Bank managers, having only come here in attendance on Gen. Scott. He apprehends no difficulty in getting all the money the Government needs to carry on the war until the meeting of Congress. He has now a margin of about $170,000,000.

Mr. Cisco reimbursed the banks again to-day for Treasury notes sold to the public, $977,294.50. With this amount and the California receipts, the actual specie reserve of the banks is about $43,000,000.

The track of the Erie Road at Turner's has been washed by the freshet, but the damage will be soon repaired at a small cost.

Demand loans continue easy at 6@7 ℔ cent., with some 5 ℔ cent. loans undisturbed. Paper is 6@7 of very high character, with little doing.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, OCTOBER, 1861.—Land Department:

Acres constr'c'on l'ds sold	5,388.99 for	$76,262.34
Acres int'st fund l'd sold	278.98 for	5,674.73
Acres free lands sold	1,759.51 for	25,575.40
Total sales October, 1861	$7,427.48 for	$107,512.46
To which add T. lot sales		484.20
Total of all		$107,996.66
Ac's sld since Jan. 1, 1861,	85,657.34 for	$1,200,550.61
Ac's sld prev'ly (net sls)	1,260,273.46 for	16,147,983.01
Total	1,345,930.80	$17,448,533.62
Const'n b's c'nc'l'd prev. to Oct. 31		$1,948,000.00
Collection Oct. on const'n b'd acc't		63,000.00
Collection Oct. for free l'd and in'st act		57,930.13
Total collections to Oct. 31, 1861		4,864,206.11

Traffic Department:

Receipts from passengers	$76,371.70
Receipts from freight	189,509.70
Receipts from mails	6,358.84
Receipts from rent of road	5,343.33
Receipts from other sources	7,047.57
Total receipts in October, 1861	$284,630.64
Total receipts in October, 1860	321,030.59
Total rec'ts since Jan. 1, 1861	2,373,154.78
Total rec'ts corresponding period, '60	2,196,489.08

Original land grant, 2,595,000 acres—railway, 706 miles of main track, and 93 miles of sidings—113 engines—2,465 cars—funded debt $15,461,700.

	1856	1857	1858
Traffic	$2,434,878.59	$2,293,964.57	$1,976,578.52
W'k'g exp's	1,444,546.19	1,791,231.14	1,419,954.80
	$990,332.40	$502,733.43	$556,623.72

	1859	1860
Traffic	$2,114,448.98	$2,721,590.94
Working expenses	1,489,579.52	1,693,403.30
	$624,869.46	$1,028,187.64

Chicago, Nov. 4, 1861.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	5	10884	23175	10000	3200	....
G & C U R R	970	59598	4160	650	331	975
R I R R	204	15150	700	....	350	400
Ill C R R	1691	17500	17150	850	....	350
C, B & Q R R	2808	21799	14405	515	1071	....
N W R R	205	3397	....	131	....	....
A & St L R R	96	6750	4900	550	500	....
Total	6794	141079	65790	11996	5542	1125

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes.
Canal	....	....	2910	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	780	1310	....	84	....
R I R R	....	....	11380	....	1	....
Ill C R R	50	....	11373	....	15	700
C B & Q R R	1231	2140	3329	1258	18	....
N W R R	13	....	2558	....	....	35
A & St L R R	....	....	18886	....	....	350
Total	1294	2920	53535	1258	117	1085

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	[illegible]	131090	....	9200	....
To Oswego	....	15500	32800	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h	....	15500	....	....	....	....
To Liverpool	....	....	20610	....	....	....
To other ports	156	....	....	....	....	....
Total	156	114510	184410	....	9200	....

The heaviness which was cast over the leading markets yesterday by the *Persia's* news was partially dissipated to-day by a slight improvement in New York and the prospect of lower freights.

There was a fair inquiry for flour, but holders were firm, and the market was less active—with sales of about 1,500 brls at $4.70@4.90 for white winter extras; and $3.75@4.10 for spring extras.

There was an improved demand for wheat and the market advanced ½@1c per bushel—with sales of about 100,000 bushels, at 86½c for No 1 White; 78c for No 2 White; 78c for No 1 Red; 71@73c for No 2 Red; 68@69c for No 1 Spring; and 64½@65½c for No 2 Spring—the market closing firm.

The Corn market was brisk and ½c better, with a fair shipping and speculative inquiry. Upwards of 120,000 bushels changed hands, at 23@23c for Canal and River Mixed afloat, and 20½@21c for Mixed in store—the great bulk of the sales being at the outside figures, closing with an upward tendency.

Oats were dull at 14½c. Rye was steady at 31c. Barley continues dull. Timothy Seed very quiet at $1.25@1.40 for common to choice. There is a good shipping inquiry for Flax Seed and the market is firm and bare. Highwines are steady at 14c.

The Provision market continues quiet. To-day we report sales of 500 brls Mess and extra Mess Beef at $8.00 and 9.00, at which figures the market is firm. Mess Pork is in request for the lumber trade, and we notice a sale of 100 brls new-packed at $11.00. There is some inquiry for English Meats, and the market is firmer—with sales of 100 boxes Short Middles at 5¼c packed, to be delivered this month. Green Meats are offered at 3¼c for shoulders, and 4¼@4½c for hams, without buyers. Lard is in fair request, with sales at 6@7½c.

The receipts of Hogs are fully equal to the demand and the market is quiet—buyers insisting on lower prices, and holders tolerably firm—with sales at $2.60@3.00 gross for common to extra. Beef Cattle are steady at $1.25@2.50 for fair to good packing qualities.

Freights are dull, and the tendency downward. To-day engagements were made at 18@18½c for corn, and 20@20½c for wheat to Oswego; 20c for corn to Ogdensburgh; and 14½c for corn to Buffalo.

WINTER RATES OF STORAGE ON GRAIN.—We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that the grain warehousemen of this city have had the good sense to revoke the edict which they promulgated about two weeks ago, announcing an advance of 1@3c ℔ bushel on the rates of winter storage. As far as we are able to learn, the proposition was signed rather reluctantly by quite a number of them, and it is now avowed that they never intended to enforce it. Be that as it may, we respect them for its revocation, and trust they will ere long reduce the regular rates of storage to something like a reasonable approach to those of other grain depots.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS.—The Great Western Railroad Company have just completed arrangements for running a heavy express train twice a week—Saturdays and Wednesdays—from Windsor (opposite Detroit) to Portland and Boston direct, without change. They provide their own rolling-stock, engines, &c., and use the Grand Trunk Railway (by an arrangement with that Company). They also have a messenger to go through with each train. This will prove a valuable route to the business men of Chicago, in the shipment of Flour, Provisions, &c., to Portland and Boston. The rates charged are the same as on other railroad lines. The agent in this city is A. Wallingford.

The Food Supply of France.

[Paris (Oct. 21.) Cor. of London Times.]

It is now ascertained that the panic caused by the deficiency in the late wheat crop is at least premature if not greatly exaggerated, and that the present high price is in some measure caused by the manoeuvres of interested parties. Taking the most unfavorable view of the question, there can be no want of wheat felt until May next. The following is the position of the country:—The French people consume, on an average, from one harvest to the other 80,000,000 hectolitres of wheat. Now, the most unfavorable calculations set down the produce of the late harvest at 65,000,000 hectolitres, which is sufficient for the consumption of the country for eight months. There remain 20,000,000 hectolitres to be supplied by foreign countries, which may, without difficulty, be imported at an average of 2,000,000 hectolitres a month, and at a cost of 20f. the hectolitre, exclusive of the carriage. A letter dated Marseilles on Friday last, published in the *Avenir Commercial*, states that a sale by auction, held in that town last week, wheat was sold at from 17f. 50c. to 21f. the hectolitre.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Receipts for the week, 3,685 beeves, 113 cows, 549 veals, 10,929 sheep and lambs, 12,336 swine. Market for beef cattle ½c advanced, [illegible] for prime and extra, average [illegible]. Cows in moderate demand at $25@45 [illegible]. Calves 4@6½c; supply ample. Sheep and lambs active at [illegible] live, extra at high [illegible]. Hogs sold quickly on arrival at full rates, [illegible].

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Quiet. The engagements were as follows:—To Oswego: schr T. Y. Avery, corn at 18½c; bark Norman, corn at 18c; schr [illegible] and Lewis Wells, wheat at 20c; schr [illegible], wheat at 20½c. To Collingwood: brig [illegible], rye at 11c. To Buffalo: prop Hunter, wheat [illegible] 15c; schr Fox, corn, at 14½c. To Ogdensburgh: schr Carrington, corn, at 20c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,794 brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market quiet. Sales—[illegible] brls "Carlinville" white winter at $4.90 del; 100 brls "Peerless" white winter at $4.70 del; 100 brls "Bell Street" at $4.80 del; 100 brls good white winter at [illegible] del; 100 brls good spring extra at $4.10 del; [illegible] brls "Fairchance" and 100 brls "Kewanee" [illegible] $4.05 del; 50 brls "Winnebago" at $3.90 del; [illegible] brls "Ionic" and 50 brls "Uhl's Triumph" at [illegible] del; 50 brls "Morgan" at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Ohio State" at $3.85 del; 100 brls "Mohawk" at $3.80 del; 80 brls "Port Byron" at $3.75 [illegible]; 44 brls "Coronet" super at $2.40 del; 45 brls [illegible] grade super at $2.80 del.

WHEAT—Received, 141,079 bu; shipped, 114,510 bu. Market advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales—WINTER—800 bu No. 1 white in store at 86½c; 1,000 bu No. 2 White in store at 78c; 5,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at 78c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 71c; 3,000 bu do. at 73c. SPRING—2,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 68c; 10,000 bu do. at 68½c; 15,000 bu do. at 69c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 64½c; 35,000 bu do. at 65c; 2,500 bu do. at 65½c; 6,000 bu do. at 65½c; 1,200 bu Rejected in store at 58c; 700 bu do at 58c.

CORN—Received, 65,790 bu; shipped, 184,410 bu. Market advanced ½@1c. Sales, 5,000 bu choice High Mixed afloat at 23c; 10,000 bu High Mixed afloat at 22½c; 20,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 22c, 40,000 bu Mixed in store at 21c; 12,000 bu short receipts do at 20½c; 400 bu new corn at 19c on track.

OATS—Received, 11,996 bu. Market dull. Sales, 1,200 bu No 1 in store at 14½c.

RYE—Received, 5,542 bu; shipped, 9,200 bu. Market steady. Sales, 400 bu No 1 in store at 31c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,125 bu. Market dull. Sales, 25 bags Common at 25c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market quiet. Sales, 40 bu prime at $1.40; 15 bags do at $1.35; 30 bags fair at $1.30; 51 bags common at $1.25.

FLAX SEED—In good demand and firm at 95c @$1.00, according to quality.

HIGHWINES—Steady. Sales, 100 brls at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Quiet and nominal at 31@32c per gal.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet. Sales 200 brls Mess Beef at $8.00; 300 brls extra Mess Beef at $9.00; 100 brls Mess Pork at $11.00; 100 brls Short Middles, for delivery in November, at 5¼c packed; 100 brls prime Leaf Lard at 7¼c; 50 brls do at 7c.

TALLOW—Market firm. Sales—100 pkgs good country at 7½.

HIDES—In good demand and firm. Sales—Dry Flint, 14c; Dry Salted, 12½c; Green Salted, 7c.

WOOL—400 lbs medium at 43c.

BEANS—5 bags prime Navy at $1.50; 2,000 bu do at $1.62½.

POTATOES—400 bu prime at 25c del.

BUTTER—140 pkgs good firkin butter at 6½@7½c.

EGGS—In fair supply, with sales at 10½@11c for fresh, and 10c for limed.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.00@2.25 ℔ doz; Turkeys 5@5½c ℔ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1,294 hogs; 117 beeves. There is a fair supply of beef cattle, and the market is steady. Hogs are in good supply, and the market is dull. Sales;

35 Beeves	av.	1150 lbs	at	$2.25
49 "	av.	1200 lbs	at	2.50
15 "	av.	1006 lbs	at	2.00
16 "	av.	1050 lbs	at	2.08
14 "	av.	950 lbs	at	1.75
40 Hogs	av.	465 lbs	at	3.00
140 "	av.	300 lbs	at	3.00
46 "	av.	290 lbs	at	2.85
160 "	av.	240 lbs	at	2.70
30 "	av.	226 lbs	at	2.70
40 "	av.	250 lbs	at	3.60
40 "	av.	290 lbs	at	2.70
46 "	av.	250 lbs	at	2.75
45 "	av.	245 lbs	at	2.65
48 "	av.	230 lbs	at	2.60

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Flour a shade firmer and more active, with pretty good demand for export. Sales 27,000 brls at $5.25@5.55 for rejected; $5.55 @5.60 for super state; $5.70@5.75 for extra state; $5.80 for choice; $5.50@5.60 for super western; $5.70@5.95 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands—market closing firm. Canadian flour may be quoted a shade firmer, with moderate demand. Sales 1,900 brls at $5.55@5.60 for super; $5.75@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady, at $3.10@4.15. Corn meal quiet and without change.

WHISKY—A shade firmer. Sales 650 brls at 21c.

GRAIN.—Wheat about 1c better, and a pretty good demand for export. Sales, 29,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.15@1.21; 13,000 bu Racine spring at $1.20@1.23; 90,000 Milwaukee club at $1.21@1.24; 39,000 amber Iowa at $1.23@1.25; 12,200 red state at $1.30@1.33; 97,000 winter red western at $1.30 @1.34; 4,500 bu red Kentucky at $1.38@1.38; 39,400 bu amber Michigan at $1.34@1.35; 21,000 bu white Canadian at $1.35@1.41; 25,000 bu white Michigan at $1.40@1.44; 12,000 bu white Kentucky at $1.42@1.52. Latter price for choice. Rye firm. Sales, 2,400 bu at 81c for state. Barley quiet and steady. Sales, 3,500 bu at 81c for state, and 65c for Canadian. Corn opened quiet and closed active—about yesterday's prices. Sales, 194,000 bu at 61@62½c for inferior mixed western; 62@63c for prime to shipping do; 63c for western yellow. Oats more active and firmer. Sales, 40@41c for Canadian; 41@43 for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, and prices in favor of the purchaser; sales 200 brls at $15.00@15.50 for mess; $9.62½@9.75 for prime. Beef in fair demand, and market steady; sales 800 brls at $4.00 @4.50 for country to prime; $5.00@5.50 for country mess; $12.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams in moderate request; sales 50 brls western at $16.00. Cut meats quiet at 4¾@5c for shoulders, and 5@5½c for hams. Bacon in fair demand at 6¾@7c for smoked sides; sales 1,000 boxes Cumberland cut middles for December delivery, on private terms. Lard in better demand and prices for choice qualities easier; sales 300 brls at 8¾@9¾c. Butter in fair demand, and market firm; we quote Ohio at 8@12c, and state at 12½@18c. Cheese dull and heavy at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm with fair inquiry. Sales, 1,000 bags Rio at 15@17. Sugar—Raw continues firm. Sales 200 hhds Cuba at 8@8½c; 350 hhds Melo on private terms; 365 boxes Havana, part at 10c; 1,600 bags China at 6½c; 3,550 bags Manilla at 7¼c. Molasses steady. Sales 40 hhds Barbadoes at 34@36c; 30 hhds Porto Rico 40@41c. By auction, 100 hhds do at 29½@33c cash.

STOCKS—Rather more doing. Heavy and rather lower—closing dull. C & R I 38¾, C & T 35¾; I C 63¾, M S guaranteed 39¾, [illegible] 50, Hudson 39¾, Pac Mail 90, Erie R R 29¾, do preferred 57¾, M C 49¾, N Y C 78¾, Harlem preferred 32¾, Pan 118, C C & C 97¾, C B & Q 65, I C bonds 88, Erie 3d bonds 88, Cal 7s 81¾, Mo 6s 43¾, Tenn 43, Va 47, U S 6s '73 98½, U S 6s '81 registered 93¾, coupons 94, 5's 75, coupons 84¾.

OSWEGO, Nov. 6.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade lower. Sales 13,500 bu No 2 Chicago spring at $1.00½@1.00¾.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 56@56c, wheat 20c to N Y. Boats scarce. A fleet carrying over 600,000 bushels grain is now afloat on this lake and will arrive the first favorable wind.

LAKE IMPORTS—371 brls flour, 39,000 bu wheat, 7,900 bu corn, 8,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—6,500 brls flour, 24,000 bu wheat, 7,200 bu barley, 6,500 bu rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat active; white $1.35@1.45; red $1.25@1.35. Corn active; yellow afloat 63c. Whisky dull at 21c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED..........Nov. 6.

Stmr Planet, Nicholson, Collingwood, 265 pkgs fish, 50 bu potatoes.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 20 m staves, 500 brls flour.
Schr P Hayden, Ferguson, Port Washington, 100 cds wood.

CLEARED..........Nov. 5.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey St Joseph, 17 pkgs sundries.
Bark Cleveland, Becker, Oswego, 15,000 bu corn.
Bark E B Morgan, Humphrey, Buffalo, 17,003 bu rye.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven, 2200 bu corn, 600 bu oats.
Brig Queen of the North, Martin, Collingwood, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Peoria, Elsey, Buffalo, 10,500 bu wheat.
Schr Bradley, Anderson, Oswego, 10,496 bu wheat.
Schr H A Richmond, Thornton, Buffalo, 14,250 bu corn.
Schr P Hayden, Ferguson, Port Washington.
Schr Uncle Tom, McIntyre, Oswego, 14,350 bu wheat.
Schr J S Harvey, McIntosh, Oswego, 12,200 bu wheat.
Schr Lewis Wells, Harlow, Oswego, 13,680 bu wheat.
Schr F L Gross, Grover, Oswego, 15,200 bu wheat.
Schr Carrington, Hamilton, Ogdensburgh, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr S W Lathrop, Collins, Oswego, 17,300 bu wheat.
Schr F T Barney, Moffett, Buffalo, 13,539 bu wheat.
Schr Montezuma, White, Ogdensburgh, 15,000 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 5.

Time, LaSalle, 5075 bu corn.
Queen City, LaSalle, 3800 bu wheat, 30,000 lbs hides, 1200 bu rye, 1750 lbs hides.
Emelia, Marseilles, 3009 bu corn, 1160 lbs hides, 1863 lbs butter.
Unionist, Ottawa, 4300 bu corn, 1400 bu wheat.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 9000 bu oats.
Mariner, Prison, 50,960 lbs c ware.
Abbey Sprague, LaSalle, 5200 bu corn, 5 brls flour.
Rock Run, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.
Alcona, Morris, 3000 bu corn, 2000 bu rye.
Angola, 2500 bu corn, 2734 bu wheat, 311 brls apples, 30 bu seed.

CLEARED..........Nov. 5.

Fame, DuPage, 22 brls salt.
Troubadour, Lockport, 30 m lumber.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 65,325 ft lumber, 50 m shingles.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 18 m lumber, 8 m shingles, 6 m lath.
Alexander, Lockport, 70 bu wheat, 74,990 ft lumber, 2800 lath, 1500 lbs mdse.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 2d—		
Prop Vermont,	Ogdensburgh,	Toledo.
Prop Prairie State,	Ogd & Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Carlton,	Oswego,	Sandusky.
Schr Coleraine,	do	Toledo.
Schr Ben Franklin,	do	do
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 24th—		
Schr Jas Coleman,	Pt Stanley,	Kingston.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.—The following vessels passed this port yesterday:

UP—Steamers Huron, Seabird; barks Hans Crocker, K G Winslow, Adriatic; brigs C P Williams, Banner; schooners W J Whaling, Nonpareil, N P Goodell, Mount Vernon, Caroline Bailey, Aldebaran, Merrimac, Flora Watson, Live Yankee, Eclipse, Essex, Convoy, J H Drake.

DOWN—Propellers Empire, Mohawk; barks Mary E Perew; brig Gen Worth.—*Free Press, 5th.*

SCHR. OCEAN WAVE.—This vessel reported ashore passed Detroit yesterday on her way up, all safe.

CASH FOR A FLOURING MILL.—I have sold my mill in the East for cash, and wish to purchase one in the West, cheap for cash, in a good locality for doing custom work, near a railroad, and driven by a never failing stream of water. Any person having such a mill for sale, will please address me, giving full description and the lowest price, care W. WATSON, Yonica, La Salle county, Illinois, at which place I shall be within a few days. [illegible] THOS. P. JONES.

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last [illegible]. [illegible] ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Materials for sale. Also Ammunition. [illegible] 88 Lake street.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by [illegible] C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
PIANOS AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salerooms,
NINE PIANOS!
One Rosewood Case, round cornered; made by Stodart, of New York.
One Rosewood Case, square cornered; by L. Gilbert, of Boston.
One Rosewood Case, square cornered; made by Gaemon, of Boston.
One four round cornered; made by H. W. Curtis, of Boston.
One Square cornered, Mahogany Case; made by Stodart & Dunham, New York.
One Rosewood, Black Walnut Case; made by L. Gilbert, of Boston.
One Rosewood Case, square cornered; made by Stodart, of New York.
One Rosewood Case, four round cornered; made by Hallett & Davis, Boston.—Aeolian attachment.
One Large Alexander Organ.
The above instruments are all in order and will be on exhibition from now up to the sale.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS
At Auction.
We will sell on this THURSDAY morning, at 9½ o'clock, at our Rooms, 82 Lake street, an invoice of fine Steel Plate Engravings in Gilt and Rosewood Frames.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 Lake street.
Shovels, Spades,
AND POCKET CUTLERY,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 8th, at 9½ o'clock, at Store No. 82 Lake street, 50 doz. Iron and Cast Steel Shovels and Spades. Also, an invoice of 60 doz. Pocket Cutlery. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
FIFTEEN CRATES OF CROCKERY
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 8th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, 82 Lake street, 15 Crates best White Granite Ware, comprising Dining, Tea and Toilet Ware, Jugs, Plates, Bowls, &c., &c. The above will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade. Crates furnished free of charge. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street.
[Opposite the Tremont House.]
Regular Sale Days,
At their Salesrooms:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS.
Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 Cases BOOTS and SHOES
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House,
100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES,
Brogans, Ladies' and Men's Over Shoes.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Satinets, Silk Neck Ties, Buck Gauntletts, Kid Gloves, Custom Made Clothing, Woolen Goods, Blankets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At our salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
Opposite the Tremont House.
Terms cash. Par funds.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
WAREHOUSE SALE.
The following property in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 25 River street, will be sold to pay charges, on
Monday, 16th day of December next, at 9½ A.M.
Unless previously claimed and charges paid:
Mark'd "C." in a diamond—4 casks Hardware, 3 boxes Hardware, 2 boxes Mills, 1 bdl. Saws.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner
FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 7th, at 9½ o'clock,
At our Salesroom,
NO. 82 LAKE STREET,
A large and complete assortment of New Furniture, consisting of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor Suits, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Sofas, Reception Chairs, Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut and Enameled Chamber Sets; Wardrobes, Bureaus, Mat Stands, &c. Dining Room Furniture, and Carpets, together with a general assortment of all kinds of Housekeeping Goods.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BY S. NICKERSON
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions, and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson,
224 Lake street, corner of Franklin.
On MONDAY, Nov. 4th, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, FRIDAY, Nov. 8th, will be sold Undershirts, Drawers, Wool Socks, Hose and Half Hose, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Brown Sheetings, Prints, Shawls, Gray and Blue Flannels. Sale positive. Terms cash.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

General Notices.

QUERY.—"Why should housekeepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble.

CAVALRY COMPANY—E. M. HAWORTH and D. A. GAGE are enlisting a Cavalry Company, and are filling up rapidly. Men wishing to join this valuable arm of the service had better do so now, for this is positively the last Regiment to be raised from this State. Recruiting office at Borrs' Cigar Store, corner of Randolph and Clark streets.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MUSIC TEACHERS AND PUPILS.—A large stock of Sheet Music, of every variety, and Music Books to be sold at HALF PRICE by J. BAUER, No. 99 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Nov. 4th, 1861, until further notice, the offices of the United States and American Express Companies, will be open for business
From 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
H. D. COLVIN, Ag't U. S. Ex. Co.
JAS. C. FARGO, Ag't Amer. Ex. Co.
Chicago, Nov. 2nd, 1861.

$1500 TO LOAN IN ONE sum, for three or five years,
ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.
J. LEWIS LEE, 72 Clark street

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
In drawing of October 11th, 1861, No. [illegible] drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; No. [illegible] drew $25,000; [illegible]. Prices cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

$6,500 TO LOAN ON wholly unincumbered city property, centrally located. Apply by letter to "S. T. W.," Tribune Office.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—A new 10 horse power engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Fire Plate and Sheet Iron dealers, 129 & 131 Randolph street.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 11 Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the use of water for the half year commencing with that day and ending May 1, 1862. Owners and occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the Second Semi Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board.
S. CARPENTER, President.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 18, 1861.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium,
AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE,
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
Under the Tremont House,
Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
[illegible]
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Last night but three of the celebrated comedian
MR. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear as JUNIUS and PHELIM O'FLANNIGAN.
THURSDAY, Nov. 7th, fourth night of the successful drama, written by Chas. Gaylor, entitled
BULL RUN!
Or, The Sacking of Fairfax Court House.
Which is presented in a most gorgeous manner, with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY BY J. W. WHYTAL.
Grand Tableaux.
MURDER OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH.
SACKING OF FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.
BATTLE OF BULL RUN. DEATH OF THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY.
Two New Union Songs.
The entire company in the cast, assisted by 100 auxiliaries, composing the grandest military display ever witnessed in Chicago. The performance will commence with OUR FLAG AND THE FAIRIES. Queen of the Fairies, with grand dance, Miss Jennie Hight.
The next grand production will be from Dicken's work, GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WASTELL, from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend schools and Private Families to give instruction in the above polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. WASTELL, 246 Wabash avenue.

ANNIVERSARY BALL OF THE COLUMBIA GROVE NO. 3,
UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS,
Will be held at the West Market Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11th, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Supper 25 cents. Music by the Great Union Band.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison street, open for all classes for beginners. Children's Classes every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1032.

Wanted.

WANTED—25 carpenters and 15 active laborers. Apply immediately at 129 West Randolph street.

WANTED—A wet nurse, German or American preferred. Apply at No. 236 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—By a first class Cook, a situation in a hotel. Has no objection to leave the city. Best of references can be given. Also, a chambermaid desires a place with the cook. Can be heard of at Mrs. Bates' office, 171 Washington street, P. O. Box 2996, Chicago.

WANTED—Furnished Rooms wanted near the Post Office, east of Clark street, and north of Monroe, in a respectable private family, without board, by two single gentlemen. Address P. O. Box 1508.

WANTED—Partner wanted to engage in a long established manufacturing institution: an active or special partner with not less than Three Thousand Dollars capital. A party who does not care to look after business can invest in a sure and profitable business, as Special Partner, by allowing the present owner and manager to conduct the establishment. The best business men in the city as reference given. Please address "Manufacturer," Box 3351, Chicago, Ill., stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—Agents to sell Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding for the sides of doors and windows. Also, Bradstreet's Japan Iron Weather Strips. Any smart man can make $25 per week. Address, J. R. BRADSTREET, Bonney's Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y.

I AM OF THE OPINION THAT the Stone Filter possesses important advantages over those in use. C. A. FINLEY, Surgeon Gen'l. U. S. A.
WANTED—An active business man as agent. Full particulars by addressing, with red stamp, C. H. MOODY, 182 Broadway, New York. Samples sent free on receipt of retail price, 65 cents.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate of the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4353.

SADDLE AND HARNESS
Makers Wanted.
GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
TURNER & SIDWAY,
No. 38 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A three story brick dwelling house, with or without furniture. Call at 248 North Lasalle street.

FOR RENT—A very neat, comfortable dwelling, in a good neighborhood, near Union Park, having ten rooms, water and gas. Randolph street railway within two blocks. The house is well furnished, and the furniture for sale low. Address P. O. Box 3434.

FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The residence of the undersigned, 44 North Halsted street, for rent, and furniture for sale. For particulars, apply at the office of GROVES & MORRIS, Canal street, between Randolph and Washington streets. JAMES H. MORRIS.

TO RENT. Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of E. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 60 by 120 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 30 by 60 feet; both lots fronting river front. Also, two first-class brick, and one frame dwellings, at corner of Michigan and Illinois streets. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. S. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery, located in the West Division, and well situated for a good business. Also, Building Lots to lease cheap, located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 196 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT. PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 118 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One hundred thousand feet Assorted Lumber for sale at a liberal discount to cash purchasers. Inquire of J. B. THOMPSON & CO., 253 South Water street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A farm ten miles from the city of Chicago, containing 80 acres, 100 prairie, balance timber, a comfortable house, and large orchard of apple and other fruit trees, one of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. For particulars, inquire of J. McKINDLEY & CO., 70 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. R. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake state.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—For sale a new Stationary Steam Engine, cylinder 12x24, with Tubular Boiler and Fixtures complete. Also, all the Iron Work complete for a Flour Mill of three run Burr Stones. Apply to THOMAS BURGESS, Master Mechanic G. & C. U. R. R., at the Shops of the Company, West Side.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—81x209 ft, with two-story house on Indiana, near La Salle street; 82x118 ft, with a very good house, on Depuyster street, near Desplaines; 25x125 ft on Aberdeen, near Adams street, (three lots of that size); 80x100 ft, with three-story house on Jefferson, near Jackson street; 25x125 ft with large two-story house, on Indiana, near Franklin street; 32x100 ft, on Chicago avenue, near Wolcott, with a fine three-story house. HENRY FRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large and desirable room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite Court House square.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 233 and 235 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board, by applying at 104 Monroe street, opposite the Custom House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 280 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 366 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

Lost.

LOST—On the evening of the 4th, either on the South Side or in Randolph street cars, a lady's portmonnaie, containing about $6. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

LOST—In the West Division, on Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a bay mare. She has a white spot on her forehead, right eye blind, and blemish on the right fore fetlock. Any person finding such a mare will be suitably rewarded by leaving information for the owner. JOHN BAKER, with Fuller & Finch, 24 & 26 Market st.

LOST—On the evening of the 4th inst., between Clark street and the Post Office, a ladies pocket and memorandum book, containing a draft on Wells, Fargo & Co. of New York, No. 12[illegible], for fifty dollars, and a five dollar bill. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above draft, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or at 45 Clark street.

LOST—A Mosaic Breastpin, having for a design, a dog, on a black ground. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 369 Ontario street, or No. 8 Board of Trade Building.

LOST—On South Canal street, a Black Traveling Bag. The finder will receive a reward of three dollars by returning it to 294 and 296 Wolcott street, Chicago.
F. A. LEAVITT.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARBS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, 40 Clark street. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.
All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis.

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish [illegible]. P. O. Box [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHERS,
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. B. WRIGHT, Formerly G. B. Wright & Co. of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
No. 48 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:
PAR:
Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Exchange Bank, Marine, Mercantile Bank, Union Bank.

DISCREDITED.
No. 1..........VALUE 90 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Northern Illinois, Kane County Bank, McLean County Bank.
No. 2..........VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois, Bank of Sparta, Cumberland County Bank, Edgar County Bank, Grand Prairie Bank, Mahomet Bank.
No. 3..........VALUE 85 CENTS.
E. I. Tinkham & Co's B'k, International Bank, United States Stock Bank.
No. 4..........VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America, Bank of Jacksonville, Pittsfield Bank, Illinois River Bank, Ohio River Bank, Pike County Bank.
No. 5..........VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Illinois State Security B'k, Highland Bank, Stock Security Bank, Carmi.
No. 6..........VALUE 73 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Fulton Bank, Earle Bank, Patriotic Bank.
No. 7..........VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, Bank of Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Columbian, Central Bank, Peoria, Bank of Elgin, Lake Michigan Bank, Bell's Head Bank, Kankakee Bank, Olympia Bank, Rock Island Bank, Western Bank of Illinois, Wheat Growers' Bank, Warren County.
No. 8..........VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Quincy, Bank of Naperville, Bank of Genesee, Bank of Federal Union, Bank of Metropolis, Brooklyn, Pike County, Bank of Aledo, Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Kankakee Bank, Franklin Bank, Shawneetown Bank, Reed's Bank, Garden State Bank, Farmers' Bank, Canton, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, National Bank, Union County Bank.
No. 9..........VALUE 55 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank, Bank of Albion, Bank of Carlyle, Humboldt Bank, Bank of Republic, Prairie State Bank, Bank of Southern Illinois, Bank of Southern Illinois, Southern Bank of Illinois, Canal Bank, Alliance Bank, Citizens' Bank, Commercial Bank, Palestine, Grand Prairie Bank, Douglas Bank, Jersey County Bank, Lafayette, State Bank of Illinois, Continental Bank, Railroad Bank, Sangville Bank, Bank of Carmi.
No. 10..........VALUE 51 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora, Chester, Commonwealth, Raleigh, Mississippi River Bank, Naragansett Bank, Rock Island Bank, American Exchange Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Plowman's Bank, Illinois Bar Bank, Bank of Lancaster, Frontier Bank, Morgan County Bank, Commercial Bank, St. H's, Lancaster, New Market Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT..........90 CENTS.
UNCURRENT:
No. 1..........75 CENTS.
Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers.
No. 2..........70 CENTS.
Laborers' Bank, Monroe County Bank, Wisconsin Valley Bank.
No. 3..........65 CENTS.
Bank of Oconto, Manitowoc County Bank, Sheboygan Bank, State Stock Bank, Bank of North America, Mercantile Bank, Oconto County Bank.
No. 4..........60 CENTS.
Bank of Fond du Lac, Chippewa Bank, Portage County Bank, Bank of Albany, City Bank of Beaver Dam, Lake Shore Bank, Southern Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Waushara County Bank, Wood County Bank.
No. 5..........55 CENTS.
Arctic Bank, Oshkosh Bank, St. Croix River Bank, Bank of Appleton, North Western Bank.
No. 6..........50 CENTS.
Bank of Beaver Dam, Bank of Horicon, Beloit Savings Bank, Citizens' Bank, Katanyan Bank, Clark County Bank, Hall & Bros. Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Tradesman's Bank, Winnebago County Bank.
We pay in GOLD within 2 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P.S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.
LOAN AGENCY,
Collection and Insurance Office
—OF—
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of
PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own accounts, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.
REFERENCES:
[illegible list of references from New York, Montreal, Edinburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Rockville, New Haven, Poughkeepsie and Western towns]

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUALITIES.
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible price table]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 276.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE.
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,
And the celebrated
SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.
General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS. Wm. Yarbury, 167 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw and Leghorn Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Merino and Crape Shawls, Cloaks, Velvets, [illegible].

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of
BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS,
Will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Wholesale Agent, [illegible].

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand [illegible].

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - -
PAPER HANGINGS,
Cash Jobbing House
NOW OPENING FOR
FALL TRADE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Border Curtain Papers,
WINDOW SHADES,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT
FOR CITY TRADE.
☞ The best Workmen at low Prices, to compare with the [illegible].
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70 - - LAKE STREET - -

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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And Blank Book Manufacturers,
Having the three departments of
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Printing and
Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would call the attention of BUSINESS MEN to the fact that they are prepared to furnish
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To their superior facilities. [illegible]
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
[illegible] Lake street.

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STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,
FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
Stationery,
GOLD PENS,
PRINTING,
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OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
For every trade or business, made to order, in sets, of any desired style.
Ruling, Printing or Binding.
And of superior materials and workmanship, and at LOW PRICES.
F. MUNSON,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

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Fresco and Decorative Painters,
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PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And manufacturer of
All Kinds of [illegible].
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BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,
Coppersmiths,
AND DEALERS IN
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STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS,
ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
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C. MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises some of the largest, best and most elegant Furniture in the West.
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Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Book Cases, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, [illegible].
☞ Please call and examine [illegible].

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Twines and Cordage,
242 South Water Street, Chicago.
Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope, [illegible] Flags and Bunting, Oakum, [illegible].
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS, [illegible]
Made to order at [illegible].
LANDELL & [illegible]
Having purchased the [illegible].

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [illegible].

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
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" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club [illegible]
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

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Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—North District—John H. Muehlke and Samuel Ashton. South District—Van H. Higgins and [illegible] Caulfield.
For Judge of the Superior Court—John M. Wilson.
For Clerk of Superior Court—T. B. Carter.
For Judge of County Court—James B. Bradwell.
For Clerk of County Court—L. P. Hilliard.
For County Treasurer—Michael Keely.
For County Surveyor—T. G. V. McClintock.
For School Commissioner—J. C. Dore.
Associate Judges—H. Eschenburg, T. B. Brown.

The TRIBUNE is not the partisan advocate of either of the tickets, but intends to deal fairly and candidly with both. We prefer some of the candidates on the Union to their opponents on the People's ticket, and *vice versa*. Each ticket contains some excellent names, and, as no party issues are dropped for the present, we presume that scratching will be freely indulged in, and that each voter will exercise the largest liberty to make a ticket to please himself. Democrats and Republicans have been placed on both tickets. The platform of the Union ticket is the "Evans Resolutions," which have a patriotic ring to them that must please every man who is in downright earnest to save the Union by striking at the vitals of the rebellion. Had it not been for the disorderly conduct of the [illegible] at the Metropolitan meeting, the friends of the People's ticket would doubtlessly, have adopted equally sound and patriotic resolutions. We esteem the candidates on each ticket as good and loyal men, who are true to the Union. If any of them are tainted, let it be made known before election day, that they may be repudiated and defeated.

Our advice to the voters of Cook county is to act independently; be not influenced by clap-trap cries of "Court House Clique" showered upon the "Union Ticket," nor retorts of "secret conclave," flung at the "People's Ticket." Judge each candidate by his known character and qualifications, and select those whom you believe will discharge the duties of the respective offices with the greatest integrity and ability. Apply the same rules that you would in selecting agents to perform important private business. Compare the candidates on the two tickets together carefully, and vote for those whom you think will faithfully and ably serve the public.

BAKER'S FORLORN HOPE.

Crossing a river in the face of an enemy is one of those rare achievements which occur to but few military leaders. In fact, the instances within the last century may be counted on the fingers of one hand. By whomsoever accomplished, and by the best of troops, it has never been done without a terrible loss of life. With these acknowledged premises, let us examine the affair on the Potomac, ten days ago. Our military line, commencing at Harper's Ferry, followed the Maryland side of the river to Chain Bridge, a few miles above Washington, and, crossing there into Virginia took a circle around to Alexandria, where it again crossed to Maryland. In Virginia, our furthest advance was not more than ten miles distant. The enemy was strong at all points from the Occoquan to Manassas, Centerville, and [illegible] in the direction of our lines, was believed to be dangerously strong upon our right, with Leesburg as the rallying stronghold on their left. If then, an advance should be made toward Manassas or Aquia Creek, in either case there would be a large body of rebels to the North of our troops, threatening them.

Understanding this to be the situation, it is plain that our first duty was to dislodge the enemy at Leesburg. There were two ways by which this could be accomplished; one, by an advance of troops already in Virginia, the other by [illegible]

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VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1861. NUMBER 32.

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Such is said to be the situation. It appears that our first duty was to dislodge the enemy at Leesburg. There were two ways by which this could be accomplished—one, by an advance of troops along the Virginia shore, the other by crossing directly in front of Leesburg. Gen. McClellan seems to have chosen both. The movement of McCall's division to Drainsville, half way to Leesburg on the Virginia side, was the first step. The concentration of Gen. Banks's and Gen. Stone's division, opposite Leesburg, including Geary's regiment marched from Harper's Ferry, was the next step. Edwards's Ferry was the point of easiest transit, and besides it was on the direct line of communication with McCall, at Drainsville. But to throw over this great body of troops in the face of the rebel battery that held the crossing, would be to waste their lives in an almost fruitless endeavor. Life must be lost, and prudence dictated a feint in another quarter, by a "forlorn hope" that should itself receive the shock of battle. This was assigned to Colonel Baker. He seems to have understood that himself and his brave men were to be a sacrifice for the whole army, and to have undertaken it without complaint. He made his will on Saturday; bade a last farewell to his friends; degree disinterested. He sympathizes with England to the extent of getting her out of one trouble into another. and rushed into the field. He knew that of the 2,000 comprising this forlorn hope not one half would get back alive; and he felt that his own blood would mingle with theirs. There was no reluctance, no holding back, no fear of death either in him or his men, but all, conscious of the terrible service required of them, seemed one in the resolve to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

This is why Colonel Baker made that gallant fight at Ball's Bluff. He followed his instructions and literally sealed them with his blood. That day's work will live in history. The story has not been half told, and yet it reads like a romance. Every man was a hero. It is said that the straggling survivors of that dreadful day, with a noble forgetfulness of self, when told that they had successfully held the enemy while the great body of their comrades crossed the river below without a hurt, found no words to express their satisfaction and could hardly check the emotions that came bursting from the heart. Brave men! Their lives had purchased the crossing that else would have been attended with greater cost. History may be challenged for an equal of that day. It was the Thermopylae of this war.

But the plan failed, and why? Gen. McCall was not at Drainsville when most wanted. He had gone back under orders,—whose? that's the question. The troops of Generals Banks and Stone were on the Virginia side, with a powerful enemy in front of them, and no reinforcement in Virginia nearer than twenty miles. They, too, were reluctantly compelled to abandon the advantage that Baker had gained for them, lest a greater slaughter than that of Monday should ensue, so the enterprise failed. Ten hundred precious lives were offered up, and no good attained. And this closes the first chapter.

JOHN M. WILSON AND VAN H. HIGGINS.

The People's ticket contains the names of some excellent candidates. We may instance among others JOHN M. WILSON for re-election as Judge of the Superior Court. When it was known that he was thrown overboard by the Bryan Hall Convention, general regret was expressed, and thousands will be pleased to find him nominated on the People's ticket. He has made a pure, honest and incorruptible magistrate, who has discharged the duties of his office with signal ability and impartiality. Judge Wilson possesses the confidence of the public in an eminent degree, and people feel that he ought not to be displaced for light reasons. In saying this much we do not wish to disparage the fitness or legal ability of his opponent, Henry G. Miller, Esq., who bears a fine reputation as a lawyer and a gentleman. The whole public are interested in the character of delegates for the Constitutional Convention which are to represent this great county. We should certainly send to Springfield four of the very best and ablest men in our community. One of these, by common consent, is Judge VAN H. HIGGINS, who after much persuasion, has consented to be a candidate. He possesses admirable qualities for a delegate. He is a man of very sound judgment, clear, exact, and comprehensive, and one who has given the subject of organic law much thought. No man in our county better understands the defects of the present Constitution, and the amendments that it needs, to make it conform to the wants of the people. As Judicial reform will be one of the chief subjects for consideration, his experience on the Bench has furnished him with peculiar opportunities to observe the defects in the judicial department of the present Constitution, and to advise the proper amendments which should be inserted. We presume he will receive a very general support in the South District for Delegate to the Convention, from men of all parties.

BALL'S BLUFF.

The reckoning for the Ball's Bluff sacrifice, (for defeat it was not,) will one day come. Until that day the following facts of concurrent links should be borne in mind: On Saturday, October 19th, Gen. McCall, with nineteen Pennsylvania regiments, infantry, artillery and cavalry moved from Prospect Hill to Darnesville, Va., on the Leesburg road, distant some twelve miles from Leesburg and not more than six miles from Edwards's Ferry. On Sunday night, 20th, Capt. Philbrick, of the Massachusetts troops, made a reconnoissance from Harrison's Island to within a mile and a half of Leesburg, and found the coast clear. During the grey of morning, Monday the 21st, the "forlorn hope" of Gen. Baker crossed at Harrison's Island, to engage the enemy (or at least his attention) in that quarter. During Monday forenoon the fight was unimportant, and not until two o'clock was the enemy rallied to make slaughter of his men. At about this hour, 2 o'clock, the enemy, being engaged elsewhere, Generals Stone and Banks began to throw the great body of their troops across at Edwards's Ferry, some miles below, and made the crossing unmolested! They had reason to believe McCall was near them at Drainville. But on this same day, Monday, unbeknown to Gen. McClellan, Banks or Stone, and acting under the orders of some other officer, McCall began to fall back whence he came. Tuesday our troops still held their ground at Edwards's Ferry, and had made progress in temporary earth-works. Baker's "forlorn hope" was sacrificed, but it was not wholly without compensation. Tuesday evening McCall's retreat was made known, and on that night our force at Edwards's Ferry began to fall back across the river.

The facts and dates belong together. They were part of one scheme. The people will desire to know who hindered its execution. We may censure Baker and Stone for not having provided more adequate means of transport, but be that as it may, the fact stands that at never so big a cost to Baker's "forlorn hope" our army was enabled to reach the Virginia shore in force, at Edwards's Ferry, and was *not* able prudently to hold that position.

Who interfered that these six hundred lives of Baker's men were thrown away and worse than wasted.

CHICAGO AND THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

It was announced yesterday on the Board of Trade that Hon. J. D. Caton, President of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, had secured for Chicago the honor of being the eastern terminus of the Pacific Telegraph. Rightly appreciating the importance of this achievement, the Board unanimously tendered to Judge Caton a vote of thanks for his services. All messages from California for the Eastern and Southeastern States will be sent to the Western Union Telegraph Office in this city, and messages for the Pacific Coast must be sent here for transmission westward. The tariff of rates or transmitting messages from Chicago to San Francisco is $4.95 for the first ten words, and 43 cents for each additional word.

The importance of this arrangement can scarcely be overestimated. It will make Chicago the focus from which all news reports will be received from and sent to California and the Pacific Coast. News agents and reporters from every principal city in the Union will be located in this city. Chicago will have a standing advertisement in every paper East and West of the mountains. With a concentration of news will come a concentration of trade and travel, and as soon as one of our Iowa railways can be pushed through to the Missouri, the business of the city will receive an accession, the extent of which the most sanguine would not now dare to predict. If we mistake not, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Company are preparing soon to open a considerable section of their road, and the stockholders of the Galena Company should combine their money and their energies to complete the line as fast as men and money can do it. Now that Chicago is to be the headquarters of intelligence to and from the Pacific, a railway to the Missouri cannot be completed a day too soon. Our city is nearly on a direct line between New York and San Francisco; it is the commercial and financial metropolis of the great and growing Northwest; it is alike secure against secession on the South and enemies on the North, should John Bull get in a flont, and hence the managers of the Pacific Telegraph have acted wisely in making it the centre of their Eastern business.

WHY THE COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS.

The fact is admitted that all through the loyal States, in spite of the drain upon our resources caused by a gigantic, wanton and most wicked rebellion, the country is prosperous. The class who have most cause for complaint are the western farmers. The price they have been receiving for their products leaves no margin whatever for profits, but they have an immense surplus, and by the time the year, commencing with July, 1861, and ending with July, 1862, closes, it is to be hoped that freights to the seaboard will so far have fallen, that results satisfactory to our producing classes will be reached. How the country can be prosperous while spending millions of money to maintain the integrity of the Government, and withdrawing hundreds of thousands of men from productive employment, is a most suggestive and important problem. Its solution, however is by no means difficult. Our people have acted like any prudent household, when some serious embarrassment is to be removed. Expensive and useless luxuries have been largely tabooed—they have bought as little as possible, and sold all they could. Hence in spite of the vast and the direct waste of the war, and of the millions of money of which the Southern traitors have virtually robbed our people, the loyal States as a whole are enjoying a high degree of prosperity.

The tables of imports and exports from N. Y. for the first nine months of the past three years show clearly what is the true source of our present prosperity. They are as follows:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK, FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING JANUARY 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Imports	1,884,053	1,147,033	36,186,739
Exports	37,026,455	39,857,284	3,479,514

Taken together these tables are conclusive. They prove that our prosperity is due to the fact that we sell our products largely and import luxuries sparingly, while at the same time, our specie imports have increased more than $34,000,000, over those of the past two years.

The lesson which the present condition of our country should impress upon our people is important, and may become exceedingly valuable. A few years since while enjoying peace, and an immense annual production of all the elements of wealth, the country was poor; now with an exhausting war upon our hands, it is rich and prosperous. The nation has been practicing economy. Instead of exporting specie to pay for liquors, luxuries, and gewgaws, foreign nations have paid us more than thirty-six millions of dollars for the products of our industry. This large sum, in addition to our receipts of coin from California, has made a very handsome addition to the available capital of the country. If the nation wants to continue to grow rich, let the practice of selling more than it buys become permanent, and in a very few generations, American capital will control the commerce of the world. The nations of the old world are rich, luxurious and extravagant, and the vigor, economy and industry of the American Union should be directed, not only to secure commercial independence, but commercial supremacy.

Will the country continue to import specie after the war? That depends upon whether the Government fosters home industry; or whether laws are enacted for the benefit of the artizans, mechanics, and merchants of Europe. In other words, if a judicious tariff is adopted—and it will become essential to pay the interest and the principal of the war debt of the nation—the United States must enter upon a long career of prosperity. Europe will always be forced to take much more of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and other materials, than we ought to be willing to exchange for her liquors, luxuries and gew-gaws. Our industry is and will be fully competent to supply nearly all our legitimate and necessary wants. Whatever theory our political economists may have entertained, the necessities of the national treasury and the common sense of the people will combine to demand adequate protection to our home industry—a wise, a judicious, and a prosperity producing tariff.

WHAT WAS IT?

Barnum keeps a nondescript in his museum to which he has given the name of the "What is it?" Gen. Stone's movement across the Potomac should be denominated the "What was it?" General Stone tells us that it was a reconnoissance, and he insinuates that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions. The reporter for the Associated Press at Washington, who takes what is doled out to him at headquarters, also says it was a reconnoissance, and that Col. Baker was too rash. But in the hat of the slain officer, saturated with his blood, was found the following order:

COL. BAKER, &c.—

Sir:—As soon as you get your column in position, make a dash at Leesburg, and shoot down every lawless depredator who may leave the ranks. Gen. Gorman is moving upon the left. I shall take the right. *I expect to be in Leesburg to night.*

[Signed] STONE.

"Make a dash at Leesburg," "I expect to be in Leesburg to-night"—what is the meaning of this? Is it generally deemed the part of a *reconnoissance* to make a dash into the center of the enemy's camp? And is it to be inferred that the officer who makes a dash *towards* Leesburg, when he is ordered to make a dash *at* Leesburg, exceeds his instructions and lays himself liable to the charge of rashness? If Gen. Stone expected to be in Leesburg that night, was that a part of the reconnoissance also; or was it a part of a concerted military movement on a large scale? People can draw their own inferences. Mr. Lincoln once taught us by a beautiful piece of reasoning, that "when we see a lot of framed timbers, different portions of which we know have been gotten out at different times and places and by different workmen—Stephen, Franklin, Roger and James, for instance,—and when we see these timbers joined together and see that they exactly make the frame of a house or a mill, all the tenons and mortices exactly fitting, and all the lengths and proportions of the different pieces exactly adapted to their respective places, and not a piece too many or two few—not omitting even scaffolding—or, it a single piece be lacking, we so see the place in the frame exactly fitted and prepared yet to bring such piece in—in such a case, we find it impossible not to believe that Stephen and Franklin and Roger and James all understood one another from the beginning and all worked upon a common plan or draft drawn up before the first blow was struck." Now when we find Gen. McCall's timbers, and Gen. Stone's timbers, and Gen. Banks's timbers, and Col. Baker's timbers, and even Col. Geary's timbers, all hewn and morticed to make the frame of a house or mill, we find it impossible to believe that they did not understand each other from the beginning. We find it impossible to believe that the disaster of Ball's Bluff is due to Col. Baker's rashness, or to his having exceeded his instructions. The fact of his having done as he did, at the time he did, and in the way he did, makes his set of timbers correspond with those of McCall, Stone, and the rest. Perhaps his means of *retreating* were insufficient, but it was obviously no part of the understanding that he should retreat. He was to make a dash at Leesburg and Gen. Stone was to be there that night.

We have not been disposed to censure Gen. Stone for the part he took in the affair, because it has seemed that he carried forward his part of the movement with commendable energy, and only withdrew after the main force under McCall had withdrawn. Yet there is something in the tell-tale order found on Col. Baker's body, which has a bad look. "Shoot down every lawless depredator who may leave the ranks." It seems that he was more concerned to have his own men shot, and the numerous sacred things in Virginia preserved intact, than anything else. The enemy, as it happened, left nothing to be desired in the way of shooting our soldiers; and it may be said with equal force that the men under Col. Baker's command did not behave in the least like lawless depredators and vagabonds.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

"The inexorable logic of events" has demonstrated the proposition that this country cannot exist half slave and half free. There is a relentless antagonism between the principles of freedom and the arrogance and assumptions of slavery that waits but the opportunity to break out into active warfare. The contest has been waged in a subdued form ever since the organization of the Government. The Declaration of Independence enunciated the most sublime truths in relation to Human Rights that the world had ever heard. It spoke with an energy and a candor that commended it to the souls and consciences of men. It was not a mere manifesto setting forth the claims of a class or even of a race. It spoke for the great world of humanity. Its very evident truths shed their broad glorious light at once into the home of the slave as into the palace of his master. It stamped "equality" upon the brow of all men. It was a glorious foundation upon which to rear a material structure that should shelter from the violence of oppressive slavery all men who might take repose within it. But the mission of this inspired exposition of the Rights of man was not to be fulfilled without a contest. The Government that was based upon it was not true to its principles. It sought in its workings to limit and prevent their full and free action. It recognized the existence under it of a class who had no rights—who were created only to be trampled upon and oppressed. And here at once the war commenced. The North, ever active, ever earnest, ever hopeful, ever seeking an opportunity to achieve some good to men, has been foiled and baffled at every step. The country has made an idol of the Union, and has sacrificed to it its own offspring—the God-given impress of humanity. Commercial prosperity has been the mantle to cover up a multitude of sins, and although we have become strong, rich and powerful, it has been with the dreadful cancer of slavery, consuming all the while our very vitals. But truth and error, life and disease, cannot harmonize; they must always contend with each other. And hence, the "irrepressible conflict" has gone on.

Years ago we should have had this very contest, but for the fact that actual warfare would unsettle and break up all the commercial interests of the country. Commerce is always conservative. It is not because slavery has not been aggressive and insolent, and embracing that which has been deferred, but because truth and right have been patient and long suffering. Freedom has been manacled by the money making interests of the country.

Besides, the slaveholders have been good paymasters. They have held at their disposal all the posts of honor and profit, and have bestowed them as rewards upon their defenders. Thus mercenary motives have permitted this foul blot, this damning libel upon the truths of the immortal Declaration, to grow until the time has come when it will pervade the whole body politic unless it is itself speedily eradicated. We have asserted and we repeat it here that slavery is the whole cause of the war, and the war is but the crisis in the terrible disease that we inherited from our fathers. This disease has become deeply seated upon us. It runs through our whole social and political system, and in treating it there is but one remedy. Palliatives have been long enough tried and in vain. The country has been blistered and purged and excoriated until its constitution has been well nigh ruined. There remains only THE KNIFE. The grevt cancerous monstrosity must be cut off. The question has come to be one of life or death. Life with renewed and wholesome vigor and energy in all the members, or death by the foulest and most corrupt malady that ever fastened itself upon any nation. Which do we prefer? There is but one answer to the question. Can our men in office who are supposed to do the will of the people hear it? There can be no peace while slavery exists. It has been well said that a leaving slavery unharmed we make peace to-day it will be but to go to war to-morrow. The country can never again enjoy peace and endure slavery. Then why do we hesitate? The knife is already whetted, and it wants but the strong, steady hand—the iron nerve of "the man" to direct the operation. Emancipation must come as surely as there are rebels in arms who own slaves, and with emancipation as its necessary result, must come peace.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The Chicago *Times* opens a "leader" in these words:

"The Secretary of War has addressed orders to the commander of the sea-coast expedition concerning the treatment of fugitive slaves, which "will meet the approbation of every good citizen."

After starting out thus bravely the *Times* becomes panic stricken and flounders through a column to prove that no slave will obtain his freedom by offering his services to the Government, and that however faithfully and loyally he may labor or fight for the stars and stripes, he must be remanded into slavery when the war is over. It insists that the Government will free none of those loyal fugitives from rebel masters who help fight for the Union, "but will hold them as *property* belonging to traitors, to be treated, paid for, "and disposed of like any other property "used or captured by the Government in "war."

"Other property" is sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds are paid into the Federal Treasury. According to the *Times*, the Government is going to engage extensively in the slave trade, capturing negroes with the army and decoying them within the lines, for the purpose of disposing of them as horses and mules!

The brutal wish is father to the infamous thought with the *Times*. The American Government can own no slaves. The Constitution recognizes no property in man, and confers no power or discretion on Federal officers, President or Congress, to make merchandise of human creatures. All Secessia know this to be true, and the slaveholders have undertaken to destroy the Union, and get it out of their way, in order that they may frame a Constitution that will confer upon the Government the authority to treat human beings as "property."

The *Times* would make our Government infamous in a double sense, first in trafficking in slaves, and second in committing a breach of faith towards the fugitives who may flock within our lines and volunteer under our flag. Gen. Sherman is implicitly instructed to "avail himself of the services of all *per sons* whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer such services to the National Government." Does any sane man suppose, that any slave in Secessia, would take the risk of absconding from his master and offer his services to the National Government, if he dreamed that he was to be held and treated as property, to be disposed of as other property, and to be remanded back into bondage after the Government had got done using him? Most certainly not. His sole motive for running off and seeking protection within our camps, is to secure his personal freedom.

Enlisting under these circumstances, not a man of them will ever be remanded to servitude. They become free men the moment the Government accepts their services. Uncle Sam can own no slaves. The Secretary of War very plainly affirms all this, when he charges Gen. Sherman "to assure the loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of their fugitives." There is no hint thrown out that the Government intends to return to bondage even the slaves of loyal masters—much less those of rebels. We repeat, then, as fact and law, that the moment a fugitive slave tenders his services to Uncle Sam, and they are accepted, that moment the chains fall from his limbs, and he steps forth a *free man*, and there is no power this side of the grave, which can place back the shackles on his limbs.

The Contrabands.

It is stated that Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, who has some 1,800 "contrabands" under his charge, has refused to let Gen. Sherman have any portion of them for the naval expedition, stating that he has none to spare. They were wanted to perform the service of laborers in throwing up entrenchments, and perhaps afterwards to be the nucleus of a negro brigade, which Gen. Sherman is authorized to employ.

The Washington *Republican* says that Gen. Hill, who commands the Confederate forces on a portion of the North Carolina coast, has made a requisition upon the people of Craven county, for two week's labor upon the batteries, of one-fourth of their slave force. Gen. Sherman will not be less decided or successful in calling for whatever help he wants when he lands upon the Southern coast.

GLASS MANUFACTURING.—It is a singular fact that the sand used at Pittsburgh in the manufacture of glass is obtained at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., being transported thence by water to the place of manufacture. A very large amount of Pittsburgh glass is sold in Chicago, being wholesaled by agents here at about 33 1-3 per cent. above the prices paid at the manufactories. This advance covers commissions, brokerage, risks, transportations, jobber's profits, &c., &c.

Within forty miles of Chicago, on the Illinois River, are large beds of sand of a *better* quality, for manufacturing glass, than that obtained at Ste. Genevieve. The cost of transporting it to Chicago can be but a tithe of that paid by the Pittsburgh manufacturers for the transportation of *their* sand. Every facility necessary for glass manufacturing can be as readily and as cheaply obtained here as elsewhere. Add to this the fact that breakage, cost of transportation of manufactured articles, and factors' commissions can be deducted from the present cost to the purchaser, and there is no valid reason why glass should not be manufactured here at a large profit. There is a large amount of unemployed capital in our midst, which might be used in this channel to the great and permanent advantage of our city. Our capitalists would do well to look into this matter.

Location of the U. S. Armory.

In accordance with the call published in the daily papers, and circulars of invitation, the various committees appointed at the late meeting at Bryan Hall, in reference to securing the location of the U. S. Armory at Chicago, met at the office of Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin in conference with others of our prominent citizens to take into consideration what measures should be adopted to more fully carry out the spirit of that meeting. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. E. C. Larned, Esq., Col. C. G. Hammond, Geo. Gage, C. G. Wicker, Fred. Tuttle, Esqs., and others.

Mr. Larned took the chair, and stated that a memorial to Congress, carefully prepared, setting forth at length the reasons and advantages of the location of the Armory at Chicago, was in course of preparation and would be ready for circulation on Saturday next.

Mr. Wicker urged the calling of a mass meeting in the city, to give expression to the feelings of the people of Chicago and the Northwest, which he thought would have a powerful influence in extending the working interest in the matter.

Mr. Wicker's suggestion was seconded by Hon. I. N. Arnold, in an able argument, demonstrating the influence of such a meeting in uniting the Northwest. He further urged that the subject should be placed before that portion of the public originally from the East in such a manner as to command their influence with Eastern men. To accomplish this end, a list of names of parties in this city was taken, through which such a result might be accomplished. Mr. Arnold had corresponded and conversed with many members of Congress in the West and Northwest, and the feeling among them he thought was generally favorable to Chicago. The Eastern States also, on the lines of railroads connected with Chicago, he thought would be induced by their interests to favor the location. The contest would lie between Fittsburg and Chicago, and he had many hopes of a favorable result to the latter city.

After further discussion, it was finally agreed that a mass meeting to obtain a strong expression from the people, appoint committees, and take measures for the furtherance of the matter be held at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 9th. It is hoped that there will be an attendance of the people on that evening adequate to the importance of the subject to come before them.

United States Circuit Court.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff, in the case of Shields *vs* Wallace. This was an action brought against Wallace as indorser of a note.

The maker of the note, named Palmer, lived at Bloomington, and the note not being paid when it fell due, October 1st, 1860, suit was instituted against him in the November term of the Superior Court, judgment recovered, and execution issued to McLean county, which, after being held by the Sheriff 72 days, and no property found, was returned by the Sheriff unsatisfied for that cause, left before the 60 days were up. At this time Wallace was notified of this fact, and requested to pay the note, when he offered to take his note at twelve months, which was refused. At this interview, Wallace admitted substantially that Palmer had failed, and was worth nothing, and therefore he asked for time. The defence contended that plaintiff had not used due diligence to change the indorser under the statute, because suit was not brought to the October Court in October, and the previous Court in November, execution was not issued in Cook county, and because the execution did not remain the whole ninety days in the Sheriff's hands—citing various authorities in support of these points, and the deposition of Palmer, himself, and of one Curtiss, his clerk, to show that he owned large tracts of valuable lands in and near Bloomington, at the time the execution was returned *nulla bona*; and also to show that there was large quantities of lumber and corn and wood, worth several thousand dollars, in Chicago, in Wallace's hands, for sale on commission, contending that if he had taken out execution to this guaranty, he could have enforced payment and satisfaction of his judgment.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $791.99 and a motion for new trial was made.

Wisconsin Election.

The election in Wisconsin is held next Tuesday, Nov. 5th, for State officers, one-half the Senate, and members of the lower House. The two State tickets are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
For Governor.	
Louis P. Harvey,	Benjamin Ferguson.
For Lieutenant Governor.	
Edward Salomon.	Henry M. Billings.
For Secretary of State.	
James T. Lewis,	Charles S. Benton.
For State Treasurer.	
Samuel D. Hastings.	Orsamus M. Miller.
For Attorney General.	
James H. Howe,	Pallo A. Orton, Jr.
For Bank Comptroller.	
William H. Rauney,	Samuel Vollmar.
For Superintendent of Schools.	
Josiah L. Pickard,	H. G. Winslow.
For State Prison Commissioner.	
Alex. P. Hodgen,	John J. Ortley.

The Union ticket is the same as the Republican, except William C. Allen for Lieutenant Governor. It is supported but by few newspapers, and will probably detract but few votes from Mr. Salomon, who, if he should lose a great many, would stand a chance of being beaten by the Democratic candidate. The Union ticket has been much broken down, and it is not unlikely Mr. Allen will himself withdraw before the election. Mr. Lewis, on the Republican ticket for Secretary of State, is a Democrat.

New Hampshire's Quota.

It has been stated that the quota of New Hampshire, 8,460 men, is full, but we confess we "don't see it." The 5th regiment, Col. Edward E. Cross, only left for the seat of war on Wednesday last, making four regiments in the field, the 1st having been for the three mo's service only. The 6th, 7th and 8th New Hampshire are in course of preparation at home, and a 9th is talked of for Gen. Butler's New England brigade. There are two companies of sharp-shooters, one battery of artillery, and one or two companies of cavalry either in the service or getting ready for it. If any body can foot up 8,500 men in this lot it will be by a peculiar arithmetic.

Col. John C. Phillips.

The charge having been raised against Capt. John C. Phillips, late of Mulligan's Irish regiment, and now Colonel of the 16th Missouri volunteers, that his claim of past military experience is unfounded, proof has been sent for from England to show that during three years, 1849-'50-'51, he was Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery in Dublin; that he was for several years trial artillerist at Shoerness, England; and that he spent other years on duty at Woolwich. The evidence, duly attested, will arrive by the 1st of December, when, if it be thought needful, his accusers can have access to it. Meanwhile, the following certificate, from Mrs. Dr. Aymé, of Sing Sing, N. Y., a highly accomplished woman, as her note would of itself indicate, is pertinent to the case:

This is to certify that I know Mr. John C. Phillips, (late of the Chicago Irish Brigade, now Colonel of the 16th Missouri Volunteers) when he served in the British Army (Royal Artillery,) as Lieutenant, and that during the years of 1849-'50-'51, he visited my family in the city of Dublin as such. LOUISA AYME, Sing Sing, N. Y.

I hereby certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Ayme, and that she has resided with her husband, (Dr. Ayme) in this village for the past six years.

J. UNDY, Justice of the Peace.

SING SING, Oct. 21, 1861.

THE CALIFORNIA TELEGRAPH.—The Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Company, Hon. J. D. Caton, President, are about pushing their line of telegraph westward of Cedar Rapids, across the State of Iowa, to connect the Omaha with the Pacific Telegraph, thus shortening the distance between Chicago and San Francisco nearly 1,000 miles. The contract for the poles, for the first seventy miles is about being let. E. D. L. Sweet, Esq., the Superintendent of the Northern division of the Caton line is at present in Iowa actively engaged in the furtherance of this desirable connection.

McHenry County.

The Union Convention of McHenry county voted unanimously to append to their ticket the words, "*Against the Binding Law on a Specie Basis.*"

BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

Numbers Engaged and the Loss.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The correspondent of the New York *World* sums up the loss at Ball's Bluff, as follows:

The total number of Federal troops who crossed the Virginia channel was about 1,853 officers and men. Of these, 693 belonged to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, 340 to the Massachusetts Twentieth, about 380 to the Tammany regiment, and 270 to the first battalion of the First California.

The Massachusetts Fifteenth lost in killed, wounded and missing 325, including a Lieutenant-Colonel (wounded), and 14 out of 28 line officers who crossed.

The Massachusetts Twentieth lost in all 159, including a Colonel, Major, Surgeon, and Adjutant (prisoners), and 8 out of 17 line officers who crossed.

The Tammany companies lost 163, including a Colonel, and 7 out of 13 line officers who crossed.

The Californians lost 209, including their Colonel (the General commanding), Lieutenant-Colonel (wounded), Adjutant, and 15 line officers out of 17 who crossed.

Total engaged in the fight, 1,853; total losses, 953; field officers crossing, 11; returning uninjured, 3; line officers crossing, 24; returning uninjured, 30.

No one can give any trustworthy statement as to the ratio of the killed, wounded and captured to the total loss. I know the foregoing statement to be correct, as far as our casualties are concerned, but am not officially informed of the exact numbers of the Tammany Regiment engaged in the fight. You will note the extraordinary loss of commissioned officers, both field and line. At present the camps of the suffering regiments are crowded up with the wounded and convalescents. Each day brings the sad and sickening news at home, weeping for those whom they will see no more on earth, with that hospitality before your eyes filled with wounded and maimed comrades, I ask you now whether you are ready again to meet the traitors or are you endeavoring to subvert our Government, and who are crushing under the iron heel of despotism the liberties of a part of our country? Would you go next week? Would you go to-morrow? Would you go this moment?" And one hearty "Yes," burst from every lip.

Gen. Lander was much more severely wounded in the fight at Edwards's Ferry, on Tuesday, than was at first reported. He was shot while on foot, encouraging two companies of his men, in the extreme advance, to prevent a regiment of the enemy occupying a wooded eminence commanding our position at Edwards's Ferry, which eminence was regarded by the General as very valuable as a strategic point. This he effected by sheltering his men behind the natural defences of the place, by the excellent marksmanship of his Rifle sharpshooters, and by the enemy's never being able to ascertain the numbers opposed to them. Gen. Lander remained in the field for an hour after being wounded, and until the enemy was completely repulsed.

Caught by the Scouts.

A FARM YARN.—We yesterday met an old acquaintance from Western Virginia, who is here upon a *parole*, he having been captured by the enemy. The manner in which he was allowed his liberty, sufficiently illustrated the theory of Colonel Dumas, that one likes a man the better after having fought with him. It seems that our volunteer, who, by the way, belonged to Colonel Guthrie's regiment, was taken last Sunday week, while out upon a little excursion on his own hook, by a party of six mounted rebels, and marched into their encampment, where he was the special object of contemplation of a big hirsute individual, who concluded his investigation with the remark that he was "a thief, an abolitionist and a coward," to which he added, "and curse you, I can whip you." This was rather too strong a dose for our friend's stomach, who, prisoner as he was, looked at the other with a defiant air, gave him the lie, and expressed a conviction that, if allowed a fair fight, he would convince the other of his mistake.

The challenge was accepted, and they took off their coats and went at it, when, after several rounds, science, which was on the side of our man, told, and his antagonist, too, after having a tooth knocked out, knocked under, and shaking hands, acknowledged that he was wrong in his last proposition, and moreover, that he didn't believe that a man who fought as well as he did was a thief or an abolitionist. He went much further, and used his influence so effectively with the rebel commander, that Kentucky was allowed to go upon signing a document not again to take up arms against the South. The individual whom he had whipped, furnished him with a coat and pants in lieu of his own, which were somewhat dilapidated, and then escorted him a part of the way toward the Kanawha, from whence he made his way to the Ohio River, and so on to this city.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Stealing Soldiers from Illinois.

AURORA, Oct. 29, 1861.

The city of Alton has been in a remarkable excitement to-day, on account of the stopping of the steamer Musteman, bound from Preston, Illinois, to St. Louis, with 300 State troops.

The troops were recruited at Princeton, in Bureau county, and, in violation of Governor Yates's proclamation, embarked upon the Musselmans, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Compton, for the purpose of going to St. Louis.

Gov. Yates sent Col. B. M. Wilson to Alton reconoitering last evening, and this morning Col. Davis, of the 48th Regiment Ill. Volunteers arrived at six o'

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

THE REASONS WHY.

The readers of the TRIBUNE, who are in this crisis anxious to sustain the Government of their choice, and who are willing to listen to plain facts, will find in this morning's paper a glance at a few of the reasons that have influenced the Administration in the removal of Gen. Fremont. After giving them their attention, they will agree with us that the action of the President has already been too long delayed. If any should still doubt, the forthcoming report of the Congressional Investigating Committee will open their eyes, and force conviction upon the most stubborn of unbelievers; but we know that the evidence which we present in relation to the management of the Department, is but a minute part of that yet to come.

GEN. HUNTER.

We take it for granted that Gen. HALLECK, who has just arrived in New York from California, will assume command of the Department of the West, though it is possible that he may be ordered to the Potomac. Gen. Hunter is a skilled and gallant soldier, whose fighting qualities admit of no dispute; but he may lack the administrative qualities that are necessary in an independent or departmental command. We know nothing of the intentions of the Government, and but little more of the executive ability of Gen. Hunter; hence our opinion of what is to be, is only conjectural.

RESULT IN THE COUNTY.

The election in this city and county yesterday, for local officers and delegates to the Constitutional Convention, passed off quietly and with a small vote. The returns are thus far scattering and incomplete, but enough is known to make sure that the Bryan Hall county ticket has been beaten throughout, indeed badly beaten on some of its candidates. This result is conceded by the friends of Bryan Hall.

Returns of the Delegate vote are not decisive of anything, but it is more than probable that John Wentworth is chosen. Though himself on the Bryan Hall ticket he early joined in the popular cry against it, and harangued at all the polls during the day.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

The coast expedition was last heard from on Saturday night off the South Carolina coast, and evidently steering for Bull Bay, which is equi-distant from Charleston and Georgetown and about twenty-five miles from either. If any place on the South Carolina coast offers advantages for a safe landing this bay is undoubtedly the one, as it gives the greatest depth of water, and is wholly unprotected by rebel batteries. There is no town on the bay, nor any considerable settlement nearer than Charleston, and if our troops make a landing, there is no reason why they may not march against the rebel city and celebrate the first anniversary of scenes which were initiatory of "Southern Independence." It is by no means certain, however, that the fleet turned in to Bull Bay, but it was the conjecture of the captain of the Monticello, who has arrived with his vessel at Fortress Monroe, that they would do so on Sunday morning.

In this connection it may be well to know that at low tide there is an anchorage of 25 feet in Bull Bay, and 13 feet over the bar, while Charleston has an anchorage of but 16 feet, and 11 over the bar. Port Royal and Tybee entrance also have a greater depth of water than Charleston, while Edisto Island has something less.

BOGUS MISSOURI NEWS.

We caution our readers against yielding too ready belief to the dispatch from Springfield, Missouri, which appears in our columns this morning. The main facts are unquestionably true; but the garnish which describes the intense excitement which followed the announcement of Gen. Fremont's removal from the command, the refusal of the troops to serve under any other leader, and the imminence of a battle with the enemy, are to be taken with many grains of caution. The reports from Missouri have, for a long time, been notoriously unreliable; and those in question share the character of many that preceded them. Indeed, no others would be permitted. The censorship exercised by the military commanders in the General's interest is too rigid, always to permit the transmission of the truth. That Gen. Fremont had friends in the army is no doubt true; but that they have any desire to put him above the Government that he has served, is a statement that may well challenge belief, unless we limit his friends to the few Californians by whom he has been surrounded. They are ready for anything.

GOV. YATES AND GEN. McCLERNAND.

We published a letter yesterday from Brigadier General J. A. McClernand, stating the reasons why he has not filed with the Governor a resignation of his seat in Congress, and giving his views of the propriety of holding an election to fill his vacancy. Gen. McClernand believes that a military commission from the President and a seat in Congress cannot be held by the same person at the same time—in which we agree with him. He also thinks that, having accepted the military commission, his right to the seat in Congress terminated at once, and that therefore he *cannot* resign the seat; in other words, that he cannot give up that which he does not hold. It is not worth while to dispute that point at any rate. The question is, what evidence has Gov. Yates that there is any vacancy existing in the Sixth Congressional District? Is it competent for him to order an election upon testimony picked up in the street? Doubtless nine men out of ten whom he would meet at a dinner table, would assure him that Mr. McClernand had received an appointment as Brigadier General. But this is not the kind of testimony that goes on the record to govern his official acts. Perhaps Gen. McClernand is right in his view of the case, but that does not make Gov. Yates wrong. We might ask why did not Gen. McClernand send in the resignation of his seat a few minutes before he accepted the military commission? We are not disposed to accuse any one of dereliction of duty, but if it is sought to lay blame on Gov. Yates, in the premises, we say that it will not stick.

☞ Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, just arrived from California, was in consultation with President Lincoln and Gen. McClellan yesterday.

☞ Massachusetts has re-elected Governor Andrew by a large majority in a small vote. Samuel Hooper, a prominent Boston merchant and leading Republican, is elected to Burlingame's seat in Congress, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Appleton.

☞ It does not yet appear that the counter movement of Gen. Benham on Floyd, at Gauley Bridge, has been as successful as the bulletined dispatch, which we published yesterday morning, represented. It is only certain that Gen. Benham had crossed the river, at last accounts, and was in a fair way to scatter Floyd's army. We sincerely hope he may capture the chief of the gang.

Clinton and Barrington.

A correspondent informs us that a company of ninety men having been formed at Clinton and Barrington, in this State, for the Fremont regiment at Geneva, there was a dinner at Clinton, on the occasion of their departure to camp last Friday. People attended from all the country around, and speeches were made by several persons, among them E. C. Bradley, esq., of this city. The company is commanded by Capt. Gilbert Gemerly, late student in the law school.

SENATOR WADE OF OHIO.

We observe, with equal indignation and pain, a sneaking paragraph going the rounds of certain Democratic papers, suggesting that since the Union Democrats, (those elected by the aid of Republican votes) and the secession Democrats, have together got a majority of the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature, now is the accepted time to get rid of BEN WADE, whose senatorial term has nearly expired. We will not believe that so base a suggestion is seriously entertained by those Democrats who were elected on the Union ticket, but the fact that such a "feeler" has been thrown out by the rebel sympathizers demands some notice. What is the moral character of the proposed transaction? The Republicans of Ohio, with a majority of more than 30,000 votes in the State, proposed a union with the patriotic Democrats, and voluntarily gave them the head of the ticket. In other words, the Republicans donated to their old-time adversaries the only Governor they have had since 1855. The person selected had been perhaps their most inveterate antagonist. Last year he was selected to preside over the Douglas wing of the Baltimore Convention. With entire forgetfulness of the past, and with a generosity which was fully appreciated by Governor Tod's Democratic friends before the election, the Republicans threw their solid vote for him, and not only so but they gave the Democrats fully one-half of the seats in the Legislature. Having got their half of the loaf secured beyond contingency, it is now hinted that they had better take the other half, or, if they cannot take it themselves, at least prevent their Republican allies from taking it. Such a proposition, if made in an ordinary affair of business, would be pronounced swindling and would be punished as such, and the judgment of society would add to it the additional verdict of ingratitude. It is as though a gentleman should invite a former antagonist to partake of the hospitalities of his house, and, to prove his sincerity, should give him the head of the table and the best room in the mansion; whereupon the invited guest coolly proceeds to expel the proprietor. If we look at the politics of Ohio in a purely selfish and partisan light we shall see that the Republicans were the proprietors of the State Government, having maintained their supremacy, without a single defeat, for seven consecutive years. It may be safely asserted that BENJAMIN F. WADE could carry three-fourths of the Legislature any time the issue should be made against him.

There is another point to be considered. Senator WADE is objectionable to the rebel sympathizers in Ohio solely because he has been distinguished as an anti-slavery man. His hostility to *the thing* which has brought on the war—the thing without which we should have had no war—is the only ground of objection to him. We have arrived at an interesting stage of the conflict if persons elected on the issue of vigorous and earnest war against the pro-slavery rebellion are to turn around and proscribe those whose fidelity to freedom has incurred the deadliest enmity of the rebels, and to do so *because* of their fidelity to freedom. If this is to be the net result of Union for the sake of the Union, there will be do more Democratic Governors elected by Republican votes, and if this is the measure of Democratic sincerity in the Union movement, it will be found that the people, always grateful, always appreciative of what is generous and noble, always just when the facts are intelligibly laid before them—will take care that a second opportunity for such baseness does not occur.

ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

In the course of Adjutant General Thomas' report to the War Department he relates a conversation between Secretary Cameron and Gen. Sherman, in Louisville, Kentucky, in these words:

"On being asked the question, what force he (Gen. Sherman) deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. The Secretary of War replied that he thought Gen. Sherman greatly over-estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) *was tired of defensive war*, and that the troops *must assume the offensive and carry the war to the firesides of the enemy*; that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged of Gen. Sherman *to assume the offensive and to keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive*. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, *and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off*."

The number of men deemed necessary to drive the rebels out of Kentucky, is absurd on its face; Sherman was wild in his estimate. The rebels have not a strong foothold in Kentucky, and if the Federal troops already in the State, are handled with any sort of skill and vigor, the last secesh regiment will soon be across the southern boundary of the "dark and bloody ground."

But the particular matter to which we call attention, is the declaration of the Secretary of War, that he was tired of defensive war, that our troops must assume of the offensive and carry the war to the firesides of the enemy; that the rebels must hereafter be kept on the defensive, and that the Secretary desired Gen. Sherman to push ahead, seize the Cumberland Gap, and take possession of the great south-western railroad leading from the cotton states to Richmond, which is the artery that supplies the rebellion with food. The Secretary demands that it be cut straight off. The country will be rejoiced to see vigorous offensive measures adopted. The people are becoming heartily sick of acting on the defensive—defending their Capital against the rebels, instead of assailing them at exposed points, and carrying the war into Africa. Hence the naval expedition gives great satisfaction, and causes high hopes of important results.

There are soldiers enough now in the West to seize the Cumberland Gap and the great south-western railroad—thereby dealing a terrible blow at rebeldom. Our troops once at Knoxville, would be in the midst of a loyal and sympathizing population. They would be in the land of Parson Brownlow and Senator Johnson, and with Knoxville as the basis of operations, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are within easy reach; and the parts of those States nearest to Knoxville are full of Union men waiting for the opportunity to assert their attachment to the old flag. The question is, will the Government march a strong force into Eastern Tennessee this fall, and thereby secure so splendid a basis for winter operations? Or will the residue of the season be frittered away in inaction and irresolution?

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	42,902	50,312
Wheat, bu	653,440	564 035
Corn, bu	599,180	506,030
Oats, bu	30,850	6,806
Rye, bu	19,620	1,300
Barley, bu	13,096	1,001
Seeds, lbs	128,037	124,712
Pork, bbls	3	808
Cut Meats, lbs	....	154,695
Lard, lbs	41,385	63,551
Tallow, lbs	80,344	169,243
Live Hogs, no	16,778	[illegible]7,394
Dressed Hogs, no	87	....
Beef Cattle, no	4,311	842

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	1,358,680	511,808	584,489
Wheat, bus	15,943,006	12,575,336	7,394,551
Corn, bus	24,874,063	15,084,625	4,446,375
Oats, bus	1,245,036	1,490,034	1,318,843
Rye, bus	382,841	271,647	209,030
Barley, bus	471,169	485,496	511,543
Seed, lbs	6,398,172	5,260,911	4,360,528
Pork, brls	22,250	12,878	21,636
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	6,606,213	5,144,907
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	3,989,309	3,031,942
Tallow, lbs	655,656	879,117	348,571
Live Hogs, no	235,680	146,697	88,586
Dressed Hogs, no	144,211	60,199	21,446
Beef Cattle, no	126,717	131,262	71,228

The following table shows the estimated amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 4th inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.
Flour, bu	10 536	13 403	12,370	8,739
Wheat, bu	1,[illegible]	1,198,993	1,195,[illegible]	925,849
Corn, bu	1,[illegible]	1,302,894	1,558,406	1,[illegible]
Oats, bu	....	136,000	209,175	207,309

CASE OF FREMONT.

TRUE CONDITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

Facts Proved Before the Investigating Committee.

THE CALIFORNIA GANG.

CHANGE DEMANDED.

The readers of the TRIBUNE who have pinned their faith to FREMONT are only guilty of the common error that lately afflicted the Cabinet and the whole people. The spice of early romance in the history of the General; his encounters with the discouragements which meet poor and ambitious youths at every turn in the upward ascent of the steep ladder of life; his marriage with the daughter of a distinguished Senator against the will of the proud father; his California explorations made under Mr. Benton's patronage when he was chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate; the hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field, of which his admirers tell; his candidacy for the Presidency, and the indiscreet and absurd praise of partisan supporters; his reputed acquirement of riches that make him in the belief of the masses a modern Crœsus,—all these things gave Fremont a certain *prestige* which men were sure, would, when opportunity offered, ripen into splendid and enduring success. This was the state of popular feeling when he was called to the Department of the West. His early acts there; his apparent but unreal activity; his willingness to assume responsibility; his promptness and energy; and, to a certain degree, his inaccessibility, confirmed the popular judgment in all those who did not, before creating an idol, choose to wait for the evidences of results. Then came his Proclamation, which struck quick and deep into the masses, whose instinctive insight into the causes, nature and cure of the Great Rebellion have not yet been at fault. Fremont thus heralded, was, six weeks ago, the favorite of the West.

It is a pity that all our men were untried. The ablest leader of our armies is without great experience in war. In all that relates to the practice of the science, Scott stands immeasurably ahead of all others. His commands, measured by the men now in the field, have been only militia parades or holiday sham-fights. The nation looks to McClellan with breathless solicitude, not unmixed with tremulous apprehension. McDowell was tried and failed, how needlessly and how ingloriously we all know. Butler hangs in suspense; men know not whether to praise or blame; Banks has had small chance for self-assertion, and the vindication of the trust reposed in his hands. Sherman in Kentucky goes bravely to his work; but we have no results. Not one of them has ever commanded twenty-five thousand men. They organize well and promise largely, but are yet to be tested. Not so with Fremont. Clothed with power almost despotic, which he has not scrupled to strengthen by the quick and rigid discipline of Martial Law; entrusted with a wide and perhaps a necessary discretion in the disbursement of the money of the Republic, he has spent with a lavish hand. Assuming the right to levy, equip and organize troops in half a dozen States, each trying to outstrip the others in rendering him aid, he has gathered a body of as brave, loyal, and willing men as ever pressed our country's soil. Usurping the right to commission and discharge officers for the army that was entrusted to his guidance and care, he has not been a laggard in his work, as more than two hundred of his commissions attest. We know how he has used the power that he has wielded, but the public does not, though a glimmering of the facts are stealing into the popular mind. Early in the campaign, Mr. Bross, of our editorial corps, went to St. Louis, Ironton, Cape Girardeau, Cairo, and Paducah. He returned with a report of the goings-on that was doubtful and unsatisfactory. Later, and about the time the army moved West, after the needless sacrifice of Mulligan and his command, Mr. Medill went from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and along the road to Sedalia and Georgetown. He left home an ardent admirer of Gen. Fremont, and a disbeliever in the reports prejudicial to his fitness for his place. His letters, which excited no little commotion among our readers, testify the sincerity of his conversion to the opposite opinion. When the Congressional Committee charged with the duty of examining into army and navy contracts, went to St. Louis, Dr. Ray went down to endeavor to get at some of the facts developed. His private letters contained matters of such moment and so prejudicial to the management of the Department, that Mr. Scripps, fearing that he had been misled by interested parties, deemed it his duty to see for himself what foundation there was for the charges, and he went down. Thus the editorial proprietors of the TRIBUNE, who are to suffer by a mistake in this grave matter, have one after another, been on the ground, personal observers of the state of the Department. All had been the fast friends of the General—all had supported him for the Presidency in 1856—all were in favor of his appointment to the Army of the West—all are willing to live and die by the doctrines of the Proclamation that has gone so straight to the hearts of the people. Collectively at an earlier stage in the campaign they had been complimented by the General for their earnest support of his policy and warmly thanked for their "generous devotion to himself." The result is what would have happened to any four earnest men who desire a quick termination of the war and an acknowledged triumph of the holy cause. Profound conviction of the incompetency of the General, disgust with the character of the men by whom he is surrounded and in whom he puts his trust, and an assurance not to be shaken that unless the Commander is removed and the affairs of the Department are put into new hands, Missouri, and finally Kentucky and Tennessee are hopelessly lost. Not unassisted have they arrived at this result. With correspondents in St. Louis, under our pay, whose duty it is to observe and report the facts; with correspondents in every division of the army—in some divisions made up mainly of Illinois men, dozens of volunteer letter writers embracing colonels and privates and all intermediate official grades, with a wide acquaintance with the leading men of Missouri whose fidelity to the Union cause is above suspicion, we have had aids that no other journal in the United States possesses, and through them have had information that the Cabinet itself could not obtain. We have arrived at the spot where we now stand by degrees and with reluctance and pain. First we had to conquer old likes, next to give up new hopes, and last of all to despair of any future good from the conduct of affairs there before we could be brought to speak; and to-day next to the knowledge that our brave boys of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana are being sacrificed wickedly and needlessly, the fact that we must shatter the idol that we foolishly reared is the most painful thing connected with the affair. But our duty to our dear country bids us speak; and God knows with what sincerity and singleness of purpose these words are recorded!

LYON AND MULLIGAN.

We had days before we saw Gen. Thomas' Report to the Secretary of War, on the state of the Department of the West prepared a detailed statement of the facts attending the failure of the Commanding General to reinforce Lyon at Springfield at the very outset of the campaign, and subsequently a like, but, if possible, more culpable failure to relieve Mulligan at Lexington. Our points with unimportant particulars correspond so nearly with those contained in the official document, the substantial correctness and authority of which admit of no dispute, that we may, as that document has already been presented to our readers, spend little time on this most important matter. It is, however, true that Gen. Lyon, on the 19th day of July—nearly a month before the battle of Springfield—sent a dispatch to Col. F. P. Blair, Jr, then in Washington, stating that he was threatened with a force of 30,000 men. Col. Blair sent this dispatch to Gen. Fremont, then in New York, with an urgent request for him to repair to St. Louis. The General left New York, and arrived at St. Louis on the 26th. Here he was met by Capt. Cavender, of the 1st Missouri regiment, and Major Farrar, Aid to Gen. Lyon, who made a statement similar to that contained in the dispatch to Blair, and delivered to him Gen. Lyon's earnest demand for men. But he did not act. After a few days, Major Miller, of Omaha, Nebraska, brought him, soon after, a second request from Gen. Lyon of the same purport as the first. John S. Phelps, a Member of Congress from Springfield, a thoroughly loyal and upright man, arrived in St. Louis with a third message more urgent than the others. It was unheeded. Col. Richardson, formerly Secretary of State for Missouri, then arrived in St. Louis on a similar errand; but he danced attendance in the ante-room of the General three days, but *but could not get in to the august presence*. In the meantime, reports purposely put afloat by the enemy, came to St. Louis that Cairo and Bird's Point were threatened with attack. Although these places were well fortified and defended by heavy guns, and could, under any circumstances, have held out against any force that could have been brought against them until reinforced from Indiana, Illinois, and, if necessary, the other States of the Northwest, Gen. Fremont allowed himself to be deluded by the transparent policy of the enemy, and believed the reports were as really threatening as they sounded. At that time, he had nine regiments under Pope in North Missouri, two regiments at Rolla, 115 miles from Sprinfield, besides almost any number of Home Guards in St. Louis. He took four regiments from Pope's command to reinforce Cairo and Bird's Point, but made no effort to send forward the two regiments at Rolla, the commanders of which, Cols. Wyman and Stevenson, begged to be permitted to go with such transportation as they could command, and, if necessary, half rations for their men. They were imperatively forbidden; and the gallant Lyon—the noblest spirit of the war—protesting that he was needlessly sacrificed by a superior power, was forced into that fatal fight, and fell. His army retreated towards Rolla. In the opinion of the best military men, all was not lost even then. The two Rolla regiments, burning to get into the fray and avenge the death of their companions in arms, might have been sent forward; and, thus reinforced, the column under the lead of Sigel could have again struck the enemy, crippled and paralyzed by the late battle, cut him up and driven him out of the State. We have the word of a brave and truthful man, who was with General Lyon on Friday, before the fight (the battle was on Saturday) that, with high indignation, in the presence of most of the members of his staff, he declared his belief that there was a deliberate purpose to cut him off and destroy his force! We urge no charge against General Fremont that he had such a purpose; but there were those about him and now controlling him, who are not exempt from great suspicion of this crime. It is certain that he and they might have succored that gallant soldier and aided him in destroying the army by which he was encompassed; they had the means and men; but lacked only that military discretion which could comprehend the situation. He sleeps; but his fate is a perpetual reproach to those who might have aided him but did not.

ABOUT COL. MULLIGAN.

And now in relation to Colonel Mulligan, we need say little. The indignation which his fall evoked here has not cooled by the lapse of time and a more perfect knowledge of the facts. His surrender was so cruel, so unnecessary, and so shameful to our arms, that we touch the matter lightly, fearing that we shall say too much. The Adjutant General has detailed the facts—how at Boonville we had 5000, at Jefferson City 10,000, at Otterville 5000, at Rolla 6000, at St. Louis 9000 to 12,000, at Kansas City 5000 troops, not one of whom, save the forlorn hope of Sturgis, and the few who started by steamer and hurried back, being too poor in numbers to do aught but share his fate, went to his aid! We have only to add, on the authority of Hon. John A. Gurley, Member of Congress from Cincinnati, at that time a member of General Fremont's staff, that a messenger from Colonel Mulligan, with his loud cry for reinforcements cooled his heels two days among the thieves in Fremont's ante room, unable to put down the court etiquette there enforced by the sharp sabres of the body-guard, and at last by the aid of Lieutenant Governor Hall, got in only to hear that the General "would see about it." Next day there was rain, and the advertised inauguration of Benton Barracks was necessarily postponed. Finally the ceremony was enacted and the body guard exhibited for the delectation of the public; but the gallant Colonel and his band of 2700 men were destroyed. These are the plain facts. How can we praise that strategy or applaud such a commander?

THE CALIFORNIANS.

When General Fremont took command of the Department of the West, he brought with him or there soon followed him, a half dozen, more or less, of men well known in California, whose reputation for sharpness was greatly in advance of their honesty. The people have been fully informed, in regard to the names and antecedents of these men, and they know, and Gen. Fremont, better acquainted with them than any one else, ought to have known, that they were unfit for places of trust and responsibility. But they were eagerly welcomed, and very soon, to the exclusion of the Union men of the State who were well acquainted with the wants of the Department, the topography of the country and the character of the markets, they were nominated to places that they were only too glad to fill, and became, to the exclusion of every body else, the confidential advisers and trusted agents of the Commander—having easy access to him at all times, and for any purpose, when the first men of the State were denied. To them the unblushing scoundrelism which has marked the management of the army matters in the West, is due—to them and their confederates from the eastern slope of the Continent, the ruin of the General is due.

THE BARRICADES.

We have already said that in the case of Mulligan, his messenger waited two days in the ante-room at Head-Quarters before he could get his demand for reinforcements before the General who sat inside. The barricades had been erected. The guards with drawn sabres, the secretaries with the usual official insolence of the tribe, and the ceremonies which bar out a petty despot from the vulgar outside world, were in full commission, and no matter what the urgency of the call or the character or business of the visitors, no man could break down the obstacles which stood in the way of his ingress, until the California gang were pleased to permit them to be leveled. The chief Secretary was one I. C. Woods, a Californian who acted at once as a Major, if we are not mistaken, Master of Ceremonies at this Republican Court, Master of Transportation for the army, and, it he is not belied, the partner of various and sundry outsiders. No paper, letter, messenger or visitor escaped his vigilance. No marks of "private," "confidential," or "personal" made him respect seals. Everything went through his hands. He assumed, no doubt, with the approbation of his superior, to direct who should and who should not see the General. Governors of States furnishing troops by the ten thousand, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, members of the Missouri State Convention, Fremont's own Brigadier Generals, the most eminent citizens of the State bringing information of prime importance, spies with particulars touching the state of the opposing army, officers with offers of regiments of men, the members of the Union Defence Committee of our city, all were not only kept waiting for days in that ante-room, but were treated with marked contempt. To see the Commander of the Department, save in cases which make the exception to the rule, has at any time in the last two months been a matter of greater difficulty than to get an audience of the Emperor of France, the head of an Empire and an army of 400,000 men. It was for the interest of the Californians and their confederates that this should be so; because, while all others were excluded they had free access by the back stairs. We shall see how they have profited by their privileges.

THE BODY GUARD.

It is usual for Generals and Commanders of Departments to have a corps designated as a Body Guard. Their duties are supposed in an army to be confined, so far as they relate to the safety of the person of the General, wholly to the field. Not so with Fremont's. They are ever at hand. With barracks adjacent to his house, the latter a palace rented at $6,000 per year, and the former built at an enormous expense and of a capacity capable of containing 2,500 men. They seem an imposing adjunct of the regal state and ceremony which our Republican General has assumed. Yet in its infancy, the corps is magnificently equipped and mounted, at an expense that will stagger plain people when the truth is told.

USES OF THE BARRICADES AND BODY GUARD.

The barricades maintained by the sabres of the body-guard, have had their purposes. They have enabled the Californians and their confederates whom they were forced to take into their service, to use their commander to their own profit. The proof is in the testimony taken before the

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Toward the close of the last session of Congress, a Committee of the House was chosen to look into Army and Navy contracts. This committee has been in session most of the summer in New York, Boston, New Bedford, Washington, etc., and has unearthed a vast amount of rascality, and has secured various sums that have been wrongfully taken from the Government. At the session of the committee in St. Louis running through two weeks, in which near two hundred witnesses were examined, an amount of waste, extravagance, corruption, rascality, prodigacy and downright and unblushing scoundrelism have been developed that is without parallel in the history of this country.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The California gang had the inside. The back stairs were always free to them, and while men who were anxious to deal with the Government—farmers with horses and mules, manufacturers with all sorts of supplies for army use—were in vain laying their offers before the proper contracting officers of the Government, these patriots from the Pacific were getting the General's name to whatever orders or requisitions they were pleased to ask, and at prices which have not failed to make all of them rich.

SOME PARTICULARS.

There were five forts—each one as useless as the fifth wheel to a coach—erected on a semi-circle on the western boundary of St. Louis. These were constructed by men employed by the day or hour, but divided into gangs, working day and night, and at wages that far exceeded the average of prices paid in St. Louis to laboring men. The cost of these, thus built, was about $60,000. But five other forts were required, each a *fifth larger* than, though of the same pattern as, the five first. The contract for their construction was made, by command of the General, with one E. L. Beard, one of his old California neighbors; and General (late Provost Marshal) McKinstry's friends say that the prices were agreed upon between the contracting parties. To show the character of the transaction and the enormous waste of public money, we specify a few items, which we know to be correct, as we have had the original contract in our hands:

For excavations, (the ground is yellow loam, with not a pebble in it,) 45 cents per cubic yard—worth from 7 to 10 cents.

For embankments—the dirt thrown with the shovel out of the trenches, and that only—fifty-five cents per yard—excavations and embankments amounting to $1.00 per yard. The testimony of practical men is, that 15 to 20 cents would have been a remunerative price.

For all puddled earth, 90 cents per yard. The work was done for a fraction more than 9 cents.

For sodding the slopes and the sod walls on the scarp, $1.50 per square yard—worth 20 cents.

For fascines—bundles of twigs bound up like a sheaf of wheat—$1.00 per cubic foot. They were worth, possibly, 10 cents.

For lumber—square timber reduced to board measure and planks—these are the figures, $100 per 1,000 feet! This includes, in the words of the contract, stuff for officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, sewers, &c., &c. It is worth there $12 to $14 per 1,000.

But in this connection, the cisterns in the earthworks for a supply of water for some impossible siege, afford the richest item. They are contracted for at 25 *cents per cubic gallon of 231 inches*. A cistern holding 10,000 gallons, well bricked up, cemented and finished for the pump, costs here $30 to $40. Each one of these military cisterns, of like capacity, has cost $2,500!

These figures are staggering; but they are nominated in the bond, and Mr. Beard has, thanks to the General's care for him, got a large part of his money. How much the whole job costs, we did not learn; but that, when the bottom is reached, the sum will be found enormous, let these prices attest. We make no charges in connection with this matter. The facts are what the people want. We have told them. The publication of the testimony will bear us out. We commend them to the notice of the lumbermen, and all other men who have blamed the TRIBUNE for its frequent allusions to the California gang.

But while on this branch of the investigation, let us say more: Everybody recollects that when Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, returned to Washington from Missouri, he peremptorily ordered, 1st, that the work on these fortifications should be arrested at once; 2d, that no more money should be paid by the disbursing officers on account of these contracts; and, 3d, that hereafter, all purchases for the use of the army should be made only by the proper officers of the Government, of whom there are plenty there. These orders were transmitted to the General, and printed in all the newspapers. In defiance of them, the works were finished, and Gen. Fremont a short time ago, peremptorily ordered Major Allen, the Quartermaster there, to pay this man Beard, his California neighbor, $60,000 on account of them. The order was disobeyed and transmitted to Washington. He also quite as peremptorily ordered the same officer to empower this same Beard to purchase for the army now in the field, supplies to the amount of nearly $1,000,000, among which the following items occur—4000 mules, 400 wagons, 150 ambulances, a corresponding amount of harness, &c., &c! Mr. Beard is not known to the army; but his earthworks will make him famous. These orders are in testimony, and copies of all have been sent to the Department. Let others characterize the General's offence, when we tell them that, at this moment, there are more than 3000 mules, 300 wagons, and an unlimited supply of harness, for which it would appear that the army has no present use, between St. Louis and Sedalia. But Mr. Beard wanted a job. The Treasury is probably richer by a quarter of a million that he did not get it. The General's disregard of a positive and necessary command of the War Department went for naught. Let him settle with his superiors.

HORSE AND MULE CONTRACTS.

In the items and charges above we give only specimen bricks. In all the operations of this gang that the Committee has touched, this waste, profligacy and rascality are manifest in just as clear a light. The necessity for thousands of horses and mules, afforded them an opportunity that they could not neglect. Their plan of operations was this: One of these back-stairs men would, say to-day, importune the General for an order (—nothing was advertised for—that would not do, of course!) for 5,000 horses at any figure, ranging from 119½ to 150 dollars, according to the service for which the animals were intended. Next day another order for 1,000 would be got, and next day a third order for 500. The usual method was this: To offer these orders for sale, at prices like these—for an order for 2,000 horses, $20,000; for 1,000, always $10,000; for 500, not less that $5,000. But when buyers were not plenty at these figures, the contractors themselves commonly would undertake to procure the animals. And right here new phases of rascality are opened.

HOW TO BUY CHEAP HORSES.

One man—a Californian, of course—having an order of 5,000 horses, sends his clerk, or secretary rather (all these villians have secretaries!) to the country to make contracts for what he wants. This underling or sub-scoundrel goes all about and among the farmers, makes contracts, signed with the name of his employer as principal, by himself, agent, for horses at $119½ cash. By and by the horses begin to come in from the farmers in Missouri and Illinois, in lots of 10 to 20, and as high as 100. The owners having their contracts in their pockets. Looking up the principal in the bargain, he seems to know nothing about the matter at all. His agent, he says, has exceeded his powers; he is not now buying horses; the Government will take no horses. The agent pleads not guilty; he did not mean to do wrong; he is sorry; he can't help it. The result is that the farmers, owing for horses that they have bought at $110 each, with the apparent certainty of selling at $119½, are compelled, after feeding their animals for a week or more, to sell at any price that the contractors may give—say $60 to $70 each. The horses are turned over to the Government at $119½ apiece. With whom the contractor divides the profits of the transaction, we do not say.

ANOTHER WAY.

One of the Government Inspectors of horses at St. Louis, is a graduate of the Kentucky State Prison. He is sworn to do his duty—as he understands it, and he does not fail to keep his oath, thus; A lot of horses is brought in—in one instance, 400 belonging to farmers within easy reach, say 100 miles of St. Louis; he inspects the lot, and though they are good sound and serviceable animals, without reason rejects to all but 40. The owners complain and swear, but oaths do no good; after a few days, some agent of some contractor, with his order directly from Gen. Fremont, comes around and offers $50 each for the rejected animals. They are bought, reinspected and turned over to Uncle Sam at $119½ to $150 each!

ANOTHER WAY STILL.

Contractors have been inspectors—buying with one hand and inspecting with the other. The result has been that the Government yards are full of all the dregs and leavings of all horse creation. Animals lame, blind, halt, afflicted with all the diseases that equine flesh is heir to; are far too common. Out of 411 sent to one cavalry regiment, only 79 were found fit for service—a fact which implies a swindle on the Government of at least $50,000.

CAMP SULLIVAN, WARSAW, October 21, 1861.

TO COL. WM. BISHOP.—The undersigned having been summoned, as a Board of Survey, to examine and inspect the condition of the horses forwarded to this regiment from Saint Louis and report the result to your headquarters, would respectfully report that we have examined said horses and find seventy-six (76) fit for service, five (5) dead, and three hundred and thirty (330) undersized, under and over aged, stifled, ringboned, blind, spavined, and decurably unfit for any public service, said horses being a part of the Missouri contract.

Very respectfully,
[Signed] DAVID MCKEE, Major.
GEORGE ROCKWELL, Captain.
JOHN SCHERR, Lieutenant.

ALL IN THE RING.

Of the hundreds of persons from Illinois and Missouri, who intent only upon business profits, have been to St. Louis to sell horses, mules or beef cattle, none have succeeded without feeing some of that California gang whom Gen. Fremont has collected about him. The common price asked has been $10 each for the animals of the horse kind called for by the orders obtained. *Selover*—a Major and an old partner of Fremont, is in the habit, when an application is rejected, of taking the arm of the applicant and saying: "I can fix this "for you. I am an old friend of Fremont. I "was with him in Europe. I was his partner. "I know him well. I have influence with "him. Now I must have something for my "services. Give me $10,000 and you can have "an order for 1,000 horses, and no more shall "be said!" Who authorizes "Major" Selover to do this, we know not. That such is his practice, and no man has had any luck in selling horses or mules who did not submit to his terms, the testimony before the Committee will show. When the Major was out of the way some other one of the gang was sure to supply his place.

ITEMS BEARING ON THE ABOVE.

Mr. Robbins, of Detroit, swears that he offered $10,000 for an order for 1,000 horses, but $20,000 was asked. W. S. Gurnee, of this city, was asked $20,000 for a 2,000 horse order; not choosing to deal in that way, he declined. Sam. Buckmaster, of Alton, paid $5,000 for an order for 500 horses, and made money by the purchase. We mention these as proofs only.

ORDERS FOR SALE.

Orders for horses, mules, and all the supplies of the Quartermaster's department in St. Louis, have for a long time been articles of commerce, bargain and sale in St. Louis. Got out of Fremont—we know not how—they have been the means of enriching a gang of scoundrels the like of whom never came from California.

OTHER MATTERS.

In the other supplies outside of horses and mules—in clothing for the soldiers, arms, blankets, wagons, harness, shoes, medicines—everything—the rule stated above has prevailed. Cases like this are frequent: Samples of shoes are exhibited at $13 per dozen. They are summarily and unceremoniously rejected. Before the exhibitor gets back to his store, one of the gang at his heels, buys all the shoes, say 4,000 pairs at the price above named and before night the *Government drays* are sent to his store, the shoes loaded on and taken up to the Government warehouse and paid for at $24 per dozen! We do not know who makes the odd $9 per dozen. Certainly the soldiers do not. So of the blankets to keep our boys warm—fraud presided at their purchase, inspection and distribution. In one case Capt. Turnley, Asst. Q. M. tried to arrest the swindle, but was defeated, and as a consequence of his interference, sent off to the interior where his scruples would not interrupt the "regular progress of business!"

From the greatest to the smallest thing, the gang and their confederates have exacted tribute. Wooden rules for Engineers, charged at ten prices, picket pins for cavalry horses at three prices,—from these things up along to battery harness and wagons by the hundred, the swindling has all the while been active and successful. The cavalry equipments, furnished by Condit Wooley & Co., of this city, had ten dollars each added to their price before the Government got them—not for the benefit of the house by which they were made, but for the profit of the confederates, into whose hands they went, and by whom they were sold to Uncle Sam. In every thing that the Committee investigated this dishonesty and robbery were discovered. We could pile incident upon incident, proof upon proof, fact upon fact, but the above will suffice. In the opinion of the Committee, not half of the many millions spent by Fremont has enured, to the benefit of the Government—the balance has gone into the pockets of the gang by whom he is surrounded. One house alone in St. Louis whose services they have had occasion to use, has had dealings with Fremont and the Quartermaster to the amount of nearly one million of dollars, the profits on which were full $460,000. A fair business for three months!

THE PURCHASE OF ARMS.

Our readers have all heard of the generosity, foresight, and patriotism of Gen. Fremont in the purchase of arms in Europe, where he was when the war broke out. He never bought a gun as far as the Committee can ascertain. When he got to St. Louis a lot of rejected Austrian muskets, (needle-primers unknown to our service) followed him. They were thirty thousand in number, and were imported at a cost of $2.25 or $2.75. They fell into the hands of one of the "gang," and were sold to our General at $6.50. Sent to Cincinnati to be rifled and altered to percussion caps, at $4.65 each, they are now worth just $6.50 per cord, or the price of old iron. Thousands of them are lying about St. Louis worthless, and at Cairo, in the boxes in which they were packed—the soldiers refusing to use them.

A lot of rejected Hall's carbines, sold by our Government as unfit for use, were bought by Gen. Fremont from one of the "gang," at $22 each—a transaction that afforded a profit it is said of $90,000 nett. The rule of action in these two cases, has extended to all other arms and equipments furnished the department. An agent of a New York house dealing in arms, though two months in St. Louis, and having the most approved guns, has been unable to sell one. He would not submit to the extortion and rascality of the gang, and of course he could do nothing.

NOT ACCORDING TO LAW.

A large part of the contracts made at St. Louis are in direct violation of law, and the army regulations. The supply officers of the Government, save McKinstry, have rarely been consulted. The orders from the purchase, have come directly for the General himself without the intervention of Quartermaster or Commissary. In many of the cases, no prices are named in the order, leaving them to be fixed by the rapacity of the contractor.

OTHER LAWLESSNESS.

In this great battle for the maintenance of Law, the Major General commanding the Western Department is as lawless as any rebel. He pays no attention whatever to acts of Congress, the orders of his superiors, the usages of the service, or the rights of individuals. When he wants money he takes it—when he wants property he seizes it. In the case of the fortifications, he set the Secretary of War at defiance, completing them in direct contravention of his orders, paying for them in the same way, and in commanding the Quartermaster to authorise the contractor for the forts to buy a million of dollars worth of supplies. Said contractor was, as we have said, a Californian—an old friend and neighbor of Fremont. When the General wants a lot he occupies it. He has put improvements of a permanent character, worth $30,000 on a piece of ground, without even saying a word to the owner. He unites railroads without consulting their officers. He furnishes rolling stock without asking if it is wanted—any thing that will give Wood, Haskell, Beard, Selover or Palmer a contract is never denied them.

OTHER LAWLESSNESS.

This is in proof: Wanting some money one day, he sends to the Paymaster to send it to him. The Paymaster says the funds in his hands are directed to a specific object by law of Congress, and that he cannot obey. He was clearly right, but the General sends down a file of soldiers, puts him under arrest for doing his duty, and takes the money he wants. A more outrageous and unmilitary act, no man, General or private, could be guilty of.

NOW HE STANDS.

Gen. Fremont now stands in direct opposition to the authority of his Government. The Government or the General must yield. In its eyes he is an offender; and were he not so entrenched by his Proclamation in the hearts of the people, he would be court-martialled and at once dismissed from the service. Those who with a knowledge of the facts of the case support him, are abetting robbery and incipient treason.

WHY THESE THINGS ARE NOT KNOWN.

The Press in St. Louis is awed or silenced. One of the papers is covered by a mortgage of a large amount—said to be $94,000—held by the California gang. It is loud in its praise of their patron and themselves. Another paper attempted to tell the truth and was promptly suppressed, and its publisher put under military arrest. Martial law prevails in St Louis, and men dare not talk. The telegraph is under military censorship, and no dispatch can go over the wires that is not approved at head quarters. The correspondents of papers out side of the city are *either intimidated in contracts* or awed or cajoled into silence. McKinstry the late Provost Marshal, acting also as Quartermaster, is a tyrant. Under his iron rule, nobody could peep. The scenes in his court have shamed the trials of Venice, Naples and Rome, of which we have heard so much.

IN VIEW OF THESE THINGS, WHAT THE COMMITTEE DID.

We are informed upon sufficient authority, that when the Investigating Committee concluded their labors at St. Louis, they sent a dispatch to Washington, (by mail to Springfield so that it might not be stopped,) telling the President the condition of affairs in Missouri, and urging upon him the instant removal of Fremont, upon the ground that in his hands the war could not be continued a year, for reason of want of funds to supply the waste and profligacy in his Department.

WHY HE IS NOT REMOVED.

The error of the President was in meddling with Fremont's proclamation; and though we have the highest authority for saying that that document forms no part of the accusations against him, the removal is delayed until the people are satisfied of his incompetency, now so glaring to all who have looked into his affairs. In the meantime, the confederates of the California gang are circulating through the country the lie that the Cabinet is persecuting him because he is making himself, by his military successes, a prominent candidate for the Presidency, and that the effort is to disgrace and get him out of the way! Was ever lie so monstrous?

WHY DEBTS ARE NOT PAID.

Taking Fremont's contracts and orders as the basis of the calculation, the Government owes many millions of money in St. Louis which it neglects to pay; and this is the reason why: The gang and their confederates have evidences of indebtedness based on these frauds, a few of which we have recited. The Treasury does not intend to pay them. If money is sent out for any purpose, General Fremont will seize it, and discharge the obligations of his friends. Hence the President has sent out a commission—Holt, Davis, and Campbell—to examine the accounts and reduce the demands to a fair proportion. When Fremont is out of the way and the Commission has concluded its labors, the flow of gold will begin. Until these things happen, creditors must suffer. Let them charge their misfortunes where they belong!

THE GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

The Government that runs counter to the instincts of its people is sure to fall into a slough. In this case, its apparent opposition to the emancipation of the slaves of rebels has had its expected and legitimate effect. In opposition to the Government, Fremont has made himself the representative of a Great Idea, and, as such, has become so endeared to the people—wrongfully but really endeared—that he cannot be peaceably disturbed. The President has all the while, since Mulligan fell, known of his incapacity, of the nature of his surroundings, and the character of his transactions. He is opposed to him, and every member of the Cabinet, and every head of a Bureau in the War Department is opposed to him; but the ghost of the Proclamation rises before them, and they hesitate. The time has come to delay no longer. The question now is, Is Fremont or the Government supreme?

HOW ALL THESE THINGS AFFECT THE ARMY.

We touch on a sad topic. The disorders and irregularities of which we have spoken might be forgiven, and the peculations that challenge disbelief might be forgotten, if, in the management of the army, there had been ordinary skill or ordinary sense. But while Fremont, behind his barricades, has been debating profound questions like these—"Shall I ride in a two or four horse coach?" "Shall the color of the horses of my body guard be dark or light bay?" "Shall their tails be short or long?" "Shall the caps of the riders cost two dollars or ten?" (they cost the latter figure!) "Shall I have white kid military gloves or wash leather?" the men outside, upon whom the organization of the army depended—who have had abundance of time, money, credit, and other resources, to put it properly and strongly into the field, have mainly been so busy in robbing the Government, that they have had no time to look after our brave soldiers wants. The result is that with insufficient supplies, defective commissariat, an illy organized medical and hospital department, our boys from Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, have gone forth to suffer by hunger and perish by disease. Not less than three thousand, possibly five thousand of them are lying along the roads, from Jefferson City, Tipton and Sedalia, to Springfield, sick and ready to die. They are without attention, almost without food. They are quartered in houses, laid under hedges and fences, or lie by the roadside waiting painfully for death to come! Wherever they are, there is suffering and woe. The grim destroyer treads close upon the heels of the advancing columns, and many a gallant fellow who has gone out to fight his country's battles is yielding up his life to the uniform scoundrelism that has attended the management of the army of the West. God forbid that we should suppress or garble the truth, or in this matter invent a lie. We speak the words of truth and soberness when we say that never in the history of this country have our arms met such reverses and disasters before. You fathers, whose sons have gone to service, some of whom are gasping out their lives, without food, medicine or shelter—a prey to the incapacity of a commander, and the villainy of his associates, will not judge us harshly if we speak earnestly on a matter so grave as this. We would that things were otherwise—that Gen. Fremont were all that we hoped he would prove to be—that his associations were of the better sort, and that honest effort had been crowned by triumphant success. But we must tell the truth. If no other number of the TRIBUNE is ever printed; if we lose all we have; if our lives are the forfeit of our words, we must speak. Our country demands it and we cannot be silent.

A LAST WORD.

We have been persecuted for the warnings that we have uttered concerning the Department of the West, and our losses have neither been few nor unimportant; but we do not challenge hostile criticism, defy public opinion, estrange old friends and raise up new enemies for naught. We have our satisfaction in knowing that we have done our duty as patriots and men, and that we have been willing to hazard anything, that the cause and our country might be saved.

Northeast Missouri.

Col. Moore's regiment, of Northeast Missouri troops, which has done more than any other regiment in that part of the State, has been recruited to the maximum standard, and is now once more in the field. It was expected to go first to Canton, where there is still a gang of uneasy rebels. The Keokuk *Gate City* says the regiment was to move on Saturday. It gives the following additional intelligence:

On Wednesday morning last, Ed. Rockefeller, the City Marshal, Samuel McEveny, the keeper of the city prison, and Edwin McEveny, started down toward Canton, to hunt. They were certainly to be back by Friday morning, but at the time of writing this, had not yet returned. Men from Missouri, Friday morning, reported here that the secesh had captured three "Keokuk boys," whose description, as they gave it, would fit the above men. No other word has yet been heard from them, and their families are in much distress.

Rebel Funds in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* estimates that the Confederate loan is at least $15,000,000 in England, in bank and cotton balances and private funds, which they are spending around quite liberally to operate on public opinion. Their purchases of arms and munitions are enormous, and in Birmingham alone amount to $100,000 a month. The steamers Bermuda and Finegal were each fitted out at an expense of not less than $300,000, and the former has run the blockade, while the latter is at sea. Other vessels are being fitted out, and the activity and audacity of the rebels, and the encouragement they receive among Englishmen, troubles the loyal Americans excessively.

☞ Capt. Hugh Lagrange, of the 4th Wisconsin regiment, has been promoted to a saddle in the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, Col. Daniels. Capt. Lagrange will be the first Major in the new regiment. Capt. Lagrange graduated under Lane in the Kansas war of 1855-6, and took a very flattering diploma.

Prof. H. Pomeroy, of Lawrence University, Appleton, has been appointed second Major of the same regiment. These are both excellent appointments.

KANAWHA.—The County of Kanawha, (Charleston, etc.,) gave 1,039 votes for the proposed new State, and only one against. The presence of the military at Charleston, and the suppression of the *Valley Star*, a rank secession sheet, had a wonderful effect. The whole vote polled is about 600 short.

☞ The city of Philadelphia has expended $211,299, for the relief of families of volunteers, the number of whom are set down at 20,218. Roxbury, Mass., pays about $3,000 a month in the way of relief.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

Sensation caused by the Report of Adjutant Gen. Thomas—The Disclaimer of a Californian Alleged to be Interested in Gun Contracts made in Europe—A Pontoon Bridge Proposed at St. Louis—Affairs in the Southwest—Will there be an Enemy in Fremont's Rear?—A Claim of Merit Spoiled by the Record—The Grand Jury vs Contractors—Startling Developments Expected—Major Clary and Major Allen—The Iron-plated Gun-boats—An Impropriety Noticed—Newspaper Quarrel, etc., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5, 1861.

Unquestionably the report of Adjutant General Thomas on the Fremont question creates a sensation in this community. It was received with great joy by those who have been pressing Fremont's removal, and with indignation by those who defended Fremont's acts. There is one thing to be said about the propriety of its publication, which will strike everybody. The report is a development of the strength of Fremont's forces in this Department, and contains a great deal of matter which is contraband to the public press. It is therefore worse policy to permit its publication in an official form than it would be if merely the unauthorized statement of a newspaper. Gen. Thomas shows himself a keen observer of affairs. The report is read with great interest, and the accompanying exhibits showing the connection between members of the staff and contracts for supplies cannot fail to excite indignation. The question is before the country now in all its phases, and will probably soon be settled.

Mr. A. A. Selover, one of the California gang, publishes a card in to-day's *Republican* denying the charge in Gen. Thomas's report, on the authority of Col. Swords, lately returned from California, that he (Selover) had written to California that he would make $30,000 by the purchase of guns in Europe. This is probably true. Mr. Selover was in Europe at the time of Gen. Fremont's visit there, and was reported to be his confidential friend, if not partner. It has lately been denied with great warmth that Mr. Selover has had anything to do with army contracts in Gen. Fremont's department—and it is even stated that Gen. Fremont himself has been much offended by Selover's presence here. The Fremont side of the story is that a few years ago Fremont sold a sixth of his famous Mariposa claim in California to C. K. Garrison, and that Mr. Selover purchased a portion of the Garrison interest, which portion General Fremont had since endeavored to purchase from Selover at double the price paid Garrison. Now, this may be as true as the statement that Selover has made nothing out of guns bought in Europe, but it will be difficult to convince an impartial mind that Mr. Selover would ever have thought of coming to St. Louis if Gen. Fremont had been ordered to any other Department. He bears the reputation of being like I. C. Woods and J. C. Palmer his California friends, an exceedingly sharp man, and no matter how much Fremont's friends or Mr. Selover himself may try to ward off the presumption, public opinion will settle very positively in the belief that Mr. Selover has made money through his intimacy with Gen. Fremont.

The allusion in General Thomas's report to the pontoon bridge at Paducah, brings to mind the fact that a similar bridge was seriously talked of at one time across the Mississippi river at this point. The proposition was based on the enormous charges of the Wiggins Ferry Company for ferrying over supplies for the army. The charges were however no more than are paid by all classes of citizens, although considered very high even for a monopoly—which the ferrying business between East St. Louis and this city is. It was believed, or professed to be believed, that a pontoon bridge could be thrown across the river at a small cost, and that it would be an economical job. The fact was patent that a steamboat would have to be kept under steam all the time to tow the flatboats into position again upon the least derangement, and this consideration prevented the carrying out of the project.

The war may now be said to have passed beyond the populated portion of the State. Price may make a stand at Neosho or at Pineville, (in McDonald county,) so as to occupy our forces while he fortifies Camp Walker, or prepares to retreat farther into Arkansas. The statement attributed to Frank Blair in Washington, that Price's army is deserting in small squads, intending to reunite in Fremont's rear, suggests a probable state of things. Indeed our own scouts arriving at Georgetown, Tipton, Sedalia, and Jefferson City, confirm the reported desertions, and every arrival from the Southwest brings intelligence that Price's men are dissatisfied with the prospect of leaving the soil of Missouri. Already we hear of a force of eighteen hundred rebels gathering at Rochefort, on the Missouri river, not far from Booneville, who meditate an attack on the large amount of military stores at Tipton and Sedalia, which are guarded by less than one regiment. The alarm felt in military circles for the safety of these stores is proven by the announcements in the morning journals that the forces at Tipton are to be increased to eighteen hundred men. Still, Fremont's operations in the Southwest, if vigorous, ought to put a stop to any violence on the part of the returned men of Price's army, for if the leader can be thrashed, the rabble fellows will at once succumb.

Too much capital has been made already out of the story that a large number of Fremont's officers are serving without pay. It is said that Major Zagonig, of the Body Guard, has never received a cent of pay. Now, this would be no special merit, if true—as thousands of gallant volunteers on the Potomac and in Western Virginia and in Missouri can testify. But in the list of payments made by Paymaster F. B. Febiger, from September 23d to October 12th, and embraced in the documents accompanying Adjutant General Thomas's report, the names of Major Zagonig and the principal members and officers of the Body Guard appears, and if paid in the time specified, it is probable they received pay in full to the date of payment. The name of the redoubtable I. C. Woods will also be found in the same list. It would not be worth while to mention this matter except for the fact that since the gallant dash of Zagonig's men into Springfield, a persistent effort has been made to elevate them above other men in the service by the claim that all this they have done without receiving any pay. Brave fellows they are, but by no means more patriotic than thousands of others.

There was a genuine sensation in this city on Friday morning, caused by the circulation of a report early in the day, that the Grand Jury had indicted three contractors for defrauding the Government in delivering army supplies. It was added that none of the Californians reported as rascally were amongst the indicted. There was a great deal of delight expressed at the prospect of bringing to justice any of the swindling contractors. The name of a certain hardware firm was freely mentioned in connection with the rumor. Unfortunately the whole story turned out untrue. It is generally understood that bills of indictment were prepared by the Assistant District Attorney and presented to the Grand Jury for their action, but the latter body laid them on the table by a small majority, so for the present the suspected parties are free from danger. The greatest curiosity, as well as anxiety, is felt for the report of the testimony taken before the Congressional Committee, which closed its labors last Monday night. The wildest rumors are in circulation about the developments before the Committee. It is freely stated in hotels and on the streets by responsible parties, that the conduct of Gen. McKinstry, while at the head of the Quartermaster's department, was shown by sworn evidence to have been monstrous. The hardware firm of Child, Pratt & Fox, and particularly the doings of Mr. Fox, comes in for a large share of denunciation. The report will speak for itself.

An interesting triangular quarrel is in progress between the daily newspapers of St. Louis. The *Democrat* and *Republican* sustain Fremont, and give the Administration an occasional dig in the ribs for questioning Fremont's efficiency without inquiring into the acts of other Generals. The *Evening News*, since the arrest of its editor and proprietor, has been quite docile on the subject of Fremont, but pitches into the first two papers for assailing the President—the inference being that as the *News* was suppressed for criticising Fremont's course, that the *Democrat* and *Republican* should be suppressed for criticising the acts of the Administration—the latter being superior to Fremont. So far as the *Republican* is concerned, its opinions have little weight in this community. Its Unionism is very thin-skinned, and nobody excepting those who used to hurrah for armed neutrality, cares a tin sixpence for what it says or does. The *News* and *Democrat* have touched each other upon raw places within a few days.

The First Iowa Cavalry, Col. Fitz Henry Warren, bear the reputation of having the finest horses, excepting the Fremont Body Guard, yet seen in St. Louis. To day a couple of companies of another regiment trotted through Fourth street upon the leanest specimens of horseflesh that ever disgraced military inspectors. One could not help contrasting the difference between these animals and the noble horses rode by Col. Warren's men.

Judge Davis and ex-Secretary Holt [illegible] yet opened their court for the [illegible] claims against the Govn't in this city [illegible] is such an immense amount outstanding [illegible] nearly everybody, in some degree, [illegible] by the delay. The Commissaries and [illegible] ant Quartermasters have paid out a great [illegible] of money during the last week, and [illegible] the payments for provision have [illegible] ters materially.

The track along the levee, connecting the North Missouri with the Iron Mountain [illegible] Pacific railroads, has all been laid. [illegible] ing between the ties has yet to be [illegible] the job is then completed. It will be [illegible] sight to hear the whistling of the [illegible] mingling with the puffing and [illegible] our Mississippi steamboats along the [illegible] but it will greatly facilitate the [illegible] troops and supplies to have railroads [illegible] nected.

EXCITEMENT IN EGYPT.

A Campaign Among the K. G. C.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MT. VERNON, Ill., Nov. [illegible]

The Union men of Jefferson and W[illegible] ton counties have been greatly annoyed [illegible] existence in our midst of the "K. G. C." [illegible] supposing such organization [illegible] chief. However, recent events have [illegible] us that these societies were [illegible] up in *sober earnest*, and that they were [illegible] ganized for the fun of the thing. [illegible] officer of Uncle Sam brought a few [illegible] to McLeansboro to arrest certain [illegible] cessionists for the purpose of [illegible] by hook or crook the prominent [illegible] ites received intelligence of the [illegible] Marshal. Greatly surprised at such [illegible] proceedings, and having been only [illegible] former blusterings, and being true Union [illegible] *at heart*, were unwilling to remain [illegible] even objects of suspicion. Accordingly [illegible] out waiting for the opening dawn of [illegible] sprung to their feet, and were instantly [illegible] tile for the I. C. R. R., at rumor has it [illegible] purpose of reporting themselves at [illegible] convince Uncle Sam's officers of the [illegible] ness of their devotion to their country [illegible] soldiers, sleeping upon their arms [illegible] in line of battle at the tap of the drum [illegible] manifested half the celerity of [illegible] evinced by the *loyal* men of Mt. Vernon [illegible] ly all classes and conditions were [illegible] in the hegira. There were farmers [illegible] ricrs; there were green men and brown [illegible] there were pacers and trotters; [illegible] swift men; but no slow men. If [illegible] white streamer was left fluttering [illegible] it was only a flag of truce thrown to [illegible] till they could reach Gen. McClernand's [illegible] quarters. Suffice it to say, that such [illegible] to the cause of their good old uncle [illegible] of all praise.

As if loyalty were contagious, the "[illegible] ers" of Washington county were [illegible] fied by the exciting intelligence. They [illegible] turned pale, then trembled, then [illegible] declared that they were good Union [illegible] always had been so; and cruelly [illegible] facts of their being suspected of [illegible] They had only been in favor of Jeff [illegible] Union, that's all. It is to be hoped [illegible] be but little more heard of the K. G. C.

FAIRFIELD, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., October 28, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Great excitement prevails through [illegible] tion of Egypt, caused by the arrest of [illegible] ing and prominent men of the K. G. C. [illegible] squad of Uncle Sam's boys [illegible] McLeansboro in Hamilton county, [illegible] charge eight of the Grand Lights of the [illegible] From thence they came to the [illegible] small towns of New Baltimore and [illegible] picking up such second rate [illegible] happened to fall in their way. On [illegible] here they arrested three of the [illegible] rebels, (this expression is applicable to [illegible] them,) Dr. J. J. R. Turney, [illegible] Judge James Watson.

Dr. Turney, the prominent [illegible] Knights of this county, was [illegible] circle of rebel friends, but [illegible] Uncle Sam's boys' earnest invitations.

The Peace party is dead in this county [illegible] its remains have been sent to headquarters and we hope they will be decently [illegible] fore being buried.

Yours, &c., L. O. M. B[illegible]

FROM THE ILLINOIS 19TH.

A Number of Interesting Items [illegible] that Regiment.

We have received the first number of [illegible] *Zouave Gazette of the 19th Regiment Illinois [illegible] unteers*, published at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, the present headquarters of that regiment. It is edited by William B. Redfield, and [illegible] Bridges, the architect, both of this city. We find many items in the *Gazette* which we [illegible] will prove of interest to our readers and [illegible] make liberal extracts:

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A WELCOME VISITOR.—D. S. Moody [illegible] earnest and faithful superintendent of [illegible] North Market Hall Sunday School, [illegible] sionary of the Young Men's Christian [illegible] ciation of this city, having been [illegible] the Chaplain of the Regiment [illegible] arrived at their headquarters, [illegible] tion, Ky., on Wednesday, [illegible] since that time has been [illegible] night in distributing books, [illegible] hymn books, &c. Many of the boys have signed the temperance pledge [illegible] to lead a different life.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have been made by a general order from the Colonel:

Until further orders Lieut. J. R. Mallon [illegible] act as 1st Lieutenant of Company I, [illegible] Wm. Quinton as 2d Lieutenant of Company [illegible] Lieut. J. R. Madison promoted. Sergeant [illegible] R. Calhoun, of Co. A, will act as 2d [illegible] Co. D, vice D. A. Cunningham, [illegible] Lieutenant Cornelius V. Lamberson [illegible] Lieutenant of Company K, vice [illegible] Charles H. Shepley promoted. Sergeant [illegible] Bradford Bell, 2d Lieutenant of Co. E, [illegible] Lamberson promoted. Private James [illegible] Co. A is hereby promoted to a [illegible] W. Bishop promoted. Corporal Wm. H. [illegible] of Co. A, promoted as Sergeant, vice [illegible] A. Calhoun promoted. Until further orders Lieut. Lyman Bridges will assume command of Co. G.

THE BEARDED WOMAN.—The *Gazette* says the "Bearded Woman," who used to be in Chicago on exhibition, is now engaged in the business of selling pies to the hungry soldiers in the camp of the 19th.

UNION MEETING.—A grand Union meeting and free barbacue was held at the Church [illegible] Elizabethtown, near the headquarters of the 19th, on Saturday last. A number of good speeches were made and Col. Turchin's band gave them some excellent music.

PRESENTATION.—On Sunday morning, Lieut. William Quinton, of Co. I, was made the recipient of a beautiful full dress uniform, from the officers and members of Co. C, of which company the gallant Lieutenant was formerly Orderly Sergeant. The presentation speech was made by Lieut. Wm. Innis, and answered in a very modest manner by the recipient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The thanks of the members of the 19th regiment are due to Mrs. L. P. Hilliard, of Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for jellies, bandages, &c., and also to numerous other citizens for [illegible] extended.

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FLAG RAISING.—On Saturday evening, after dress parade of the Nineteenth, Capt. [illegible] of Company "A," with his Company, [illegible] by Lane's Regimental Band, marched [illegible] encampment to the Court House, for the purpose of raising Union colors. [illegible] of Company "A" climbed the apex of the [illegible] and in a few moments the glorious "[illegible] stripes" were floating amid the cheers of the crowd and the lively music of the band.

THE SICK OF THE 19TH.—The report of [illegible] Bogue, Surgeon of the 19th, says:

In the medical department of the [illegible] the principal point of interest is the [illegible] off from the sick list. Since coming [illegible] tucky there has been a gradual [illegible] the health of the regiment, and [illegible] days the improvement has been [illegible] we remain in this beautiful [illegible] few days, our morning sick list [illegible] lessened. The regiment has [illegible] hard almost every day since [illegible] and men exposed to many [illegible] highly malarious districts, [illegible] sick, but I am happy to say they [illegible] over this. I would add that the [illegible] Ohio and Mississippi Railroad [illegible] ering finely. There will be [illegible] need to leave the service of [illegible] their injuries. There were [illegible] fifty cut and bruised, [illegible] There were but eight [illegible] tions, and only one death [illegible] wreck.

UNION FLAGS.—A number of [illegible] loyal citizens of Elizabethtown, [illegible] their devotion to the Union [illegible] glorious "Stars and Stripes" [illegible] fences. We noticed this [illegible] flag on the depot building [illegible] was donated by one of the [illegible] tucky. This is as it should be.

Judge Davis and ex-Secretary Holt have yet opened their court for the adjudication of claims against the Gov't in this city. T... is such an immense amount outstanding ... nearly everybody, in some degree, is ... by the delay. The Commissaries and Assistant Quartermasters have paid out a good deal of money during the last week, and ... the payments for provision have eased up materially.

The track along the levee, connecting North Missouri with the Iron Mountain and Pacific railroads, has all been laid. ... ing between the ties has yet to be done, and the job is then completed. It will be a novel sight to hear the whistling of the locomotive mingling with the puffing and screaming of our Mississippi steamboats along the levee, but it will greatly facilitate the transfer of troops and supplies to have railroads all connected.

EXCITEMENT IN EGYPT.

A Campaign Among the K. G. C's.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MT. VERNON, Ill., Nov. 2, 1861.

The Union men of Jefferson and Wayne counties have been greatly annoyed by the existence in our midst of the "K. G. C's," supposing such organizations forbidden by the chief. However, recent events have convinced us that these societies were never got up in *sober earnest*, and that they were only organized for the fun of the thing. When the officer of Uncle Sam brought a few horsemen to McLeansboro to arrest certain rampant secessionists for the purpose of *securing them* by hook or crook the prominent Mt. Vernon ites received intelligence of the pranks of the Marshal. Greatly surprised at such irregular proceedings, and having been only in fun in former blusterings, and being true Union *at heart*, were unwilling to remain any longer even objects of suspicion. Accordingly, without waiting for the opening dawn of day, they sprung to their feet, and were instantly in ... for the I. C. R. R., as rumor has it, for the purpose of reporting themselves at Cairo, to convince Uncle Sam's officers of the genuineness of their devotion to their country. Brave soldiers, sleeping upon their arms and ranged in line of battle at the tap of the drum, never manifested half the celerity of movement evinced by the *loyal* men of Mt. Vernon. Nearly all classes and conditions were represented in the hegira. There were farmers and carriers; there were green men and brown men; there were pacers and trotters; there were swift men; but no slow men. If in their haste a white streamer was left fluttering in their rear, it was only a flag of truce thrown to the breeze till they could reach Gen. McClernand's headquarters. Suffice it to say, that such devotion to the cause of their good old uncle is worthy of all praise.

As if loyalty were contagious, the "secesh" of Washington county were soon electrified by the exciting intelligence. They first turned pale, then trembled, then vociferously declared that they were good Union men, and always had been so; and cruelly treated, in the facts of their being suspected of the contrary. They had only been in favor of Jeff. Davis' Union, that's all. It is to be hoped there will be but little more heard of the K. G. C's.

EGYPT.

FAIRFIELD, WAYNE COUNTY, Ill., October 30, 1861.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

Great excitement prevails through this portion of Egypt, caused by the arrest of the leading and prominent men of the K. G. C's. A squad of Uncle Sam's boys passed through McLeansboro in Hamilton county, and took in charge eight of the Grand Lights of the Circle. From thence they came to this place via of the small towns of New-Baltimore and Middleton, picking up such second rate traitors as happened to fall in their way. On their arrival here they arrested three of the hatchet-faced rebels, (this expression is applicable to all of them,) Dr. J. J. K. Turney, Cyrus Dorman and Judge James Watson.

Dr. Turney, the prominent man among the Knights of this county, was loth to leave his circle of rebel friends, but he could not refuse Uncle Sam's boys' earnest invitations.

The Peace party is dead in this country, and its remains have been sent to headquarters, and we hope they will be decently hanged before being buried.

Yours, &c., L. O. M. BUTLER.

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A Number of Interesting Items from that Regiment.

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FINING THE SOLDIERS.—Col. Turchin has issued a general order imposing fines upon soldiers who absent themselves from Camp without leave. He says in his order that the soldiers enlisted to serve their country, and are paid for that service, and if they neglect their business, they must loose their wages, the same as any other class of men. The following are the penalties fixed: "Those who are absent without leave from the camp, whether there are guards around or not, will be fined *one third* of their monthly wages, the second time be fined two-thirds of their wages, and if the third time, all their monthly wages; after that they will be court-martialed, and drummed out of the regiment, besides being published through the whole State of Illinois. Non-commissioned officers will not be exempt from fines, and the sentinels, if the guard is mounted, who pass the men outside without leave of absence, will be fined the same way. These fines will constitute a regimental fund, or a fund to help families of killed or wounded soldiers."

A WELCOME VISITOR.—D. S. Moody, the earnest and faithful superintendent of the North Market Hall Sunday School, and Missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, having been invited by the Chaplain of the Regiment to visit them, arrived at their headquarters, Lebanon Junction, Ky., on Wednesday, the 23d ult., and since that time has been laboring day and night in distributing books, papers, tracts, hymn books, &c. Many of the boys have signed the temperance pledge and commenced to lead a different life.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have been made by a general order from the Colonel:

Until further orders Lieut. J. R. Madison will act as 1st Lieutenant of Company I, and Sergeant Wm. Quinton as 2d Lieutenant of Company I, vice Lieut. J. R. Madison promoted. Sergeant Wm. R. Calhoun, of Co. A, will act as 2d Lieutenant of Co. D, vice D. A. Cunningham, resigned. 2d Lieutenant Cornelius V. Lamberson will act as 1st Lieutenant of Company K, vice Lieutenant Charles H. Shepley promoted. Sergeant Major V. Bradford Bell, 2d Lieutenant of Co. K, vice Lamberson promoted. Private James Steward of Co A is hereby promoted to a Sergeant, vice G. W. Bishop promoted. Corporal Wm. H. Wilder, of Co. A, promoted as Sergeant, vice Wm. Wm. A. Calhoun promoted. Until further orders, Lieut. Lyman Bridges will assume command of Co. G.

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FLAG RAISING.—On Saturday evening, after dress parade of the Nineteenth, Capt. Hayden, of Company "A," with his Company, escorted by Lane's Regimental Band, marched from the encampment to the Court House, for the purpose of raising Union colors. Thomas Healy of Company "A" climbed the apex of the spire and in a few moments the glorious "stars and stripes" were floating amid the cheers of the crowd and the lively music of the band.

THE SICK OF THE 19TH.—The report of Dr. Bogue, Surgeon of the 19th, says:

In the medical department of the 19th regiment, the principal point of interest is the rapid falling off from the sick list. Since coming into Kentucky there has been a gradual improvement in the health of the regiment, and for the last few days the improvement has been very rapid. I think if we remain in this beautiful, healthy place for a few days, our morning sick-list will be very much lessened. The regiment has been worked since the service, hard almost every day since entering the service, and men exposed to many hardships, and all in highly malarious districts, making many of them sick, but I am happy to say they are getting nearly over this. I would add that the accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad ... There will be but a few who will need to leave the service of their country from their injuries. There were about one hundred and fifty cut and bruised, most of them not seriously. There were but eight fractures and four dislocations, and only one death since the night of the wreck.

UNION FLAGS.—A number of faithful and loyal citizens of Elizabethtown, have testified their devotion to the Union by raising the glorious "Stars and Stripes" on their residences. We noticed this morning a beautiful flag on the depot building and understand it was donated by one of the "faithful" of Kentucky. This is as it should be.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Persons Seriously Injured.

About noon on Saturday, a terrific boiler explosion occurred at Downer & Co.'s coffee and spice mills, Nos. 43 and 45 Franklin street, which resulted in the complete wreck of the lower part of the building and serious injuries to four of the inmates. Immediately after the explosion, the fire bells rung an alarm which drew the steamers and an immense crowd of people to the spot, which was a fortunate occurrence, as the services of the Chief Engineer and his firemen, seconded by citizens, were invaluable in the removal of the debris and rescue of the unfortunate sufferers buried beneath.

The boiler was located in the basement of the salesroom and in the extreme rear. It was thoroughly surrounded with brick masonry, above which was the engine, carrying the machinery of the establishment. The remainder of the basement, extending to Franklin street, was devoted to storage and packing purposes. The loft above was used for grinding spices, and the front for an office and salesroom.

Just previous to the explosion, the engineer, James Lynch, was in one of the upper apartments, and noticing some irregularity in the running of the machinery, hastened below to see what was the matter. When he reached the engine room, he discovered that the main driving belt had run off from its drum, and the engine was pounding away with fearful velocity. Just at this instant the boiler exploded with a deafening report. The explosion seemed to be rearward through the fire box, throwing scraps of iron and brick through the wall and across the alley, completely shattering a small frame building which lay in their course. The reaction of the explosion forced the boiler from its setting and carried it through the basement with terrific force, and finally hurled it through the front of the building, tearing up the sidewalk in its course, and landing within a few feet of the opposite sidewalk. In its flight, it carried away a portion of the main floor, mixing up pepper, coffee, and spices indiscriminately, shattered the front doors and windows into fragments, tore up the steps and grating of the front entrance, and partially demolishing a dray which stood in front of the store, by cutting off both shafts completely from the body of the vehicle. The horse was felled to the ground as if struck by a cannon ball and fearfully mangled. A portion of the grating which was wrenched from the store-entrance was carried across the street, in its course taking off the top of a buggy belonging to L. L. Todd, Esq.

The boiler was eighteen feet in length, by four in diameter, and was manufactured four years ago. It had been in use in this establishment about two years and a half, and some nine months since was examined by competent mechanics and pronounced in good order. We are informed that it was patched about three years ago, and that it was at this patch the explosion occurred; but of the truth of this report, or of the real causes of the explosion, it is impossible at this time to speak with accuracy.

At the time of the explosion there were sixteen persons in the building, connected with the establishment. Mr. Joshua Downer, one of the proprietors, was standing in the front part of the room above the boiler. He was badly scalded and had one of his ankles broken. He was immediately removed to his residence, No. 51 Aberdeen street, and physicians were summoned, who pronounced his injuries, although severe, not dangerous. The engineer, James Lynch, was scalded very badly, and it is feared is injured internally. He is now at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy. His brother, Patrick Lynch, was also badly scalded, and lies in a critical condition. George Gurney, the salesman, was frightfully scalded and otherwise injured, and it is feared may not survive. With the exception of the trifling injuries sustained by the drayman, S. M. Geary, whose dray was demolished, the above enumerates all who were made victims to this fearful explosion.

Several persons in the building had almost miraculous escapes. A. S. Aldrich, the bookkeeper, was in the counting room at the time, just outside the line of the boiler, and crawled upon his hands and knees to the outside door, and escaped. Several of the boys employed in the roasting department had narrow escapes. One of them fell through the floor, breaking beneath him, crawled through the basement, and out of the front of the building, without receiving a scratch. John R. Prowley, standing between the outside door and the engine room, was blown through the doorway and across the court into the roasting room in the rear, without sustaining any injury.

The circumstances attending this explosion were providential in every respect. Had it not occurred from the rear, thereby forcing the boiler horizontally by the reactionary power, the building would undoubtedly have been left a heap of ruins, and few, if any, of the large number of persons employed in various parts of the building, escaped instant death. The occurrence, however providential it may appear, carries with it an imperative duty, which demands the immediate action of the municipal authorities.

LATER.—George Gurney, the salesman, one of the injured by the above explosion, died at a late hour on Saturday night. We understand that a few days ago he insured his life for *one thousand dollars*, for the benefit of his family, in the United States Life Insurance Company.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BOILER EXPLOSION.—James H. Lynch, the Engineer of the Franklin street coffee mills, who was so fearfully injured by the explosion on Saturday last, died on Monday night of his injuries. He, with his brother—who is also in a dangerous condition—was the main stay and support of a widowed mother. These young men have ever been most affectionate and devoted in their attentions to their mother, who is a most estimable and worthy woman. Their loss will be a great blow to her.

COLLISION ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

An Engineer and Fireman Killed.

One misfortune treads upon the heels of another. Hardly had the community ceased thinking of the fearful boiler explosion of Saturday, when another accident occurs more frightful yet, in that it has caused the sudden and terrible death of two persons, within the city limits, hurrying homeward after long absence to enjoy the Sabbath with their friends.

On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, two heavily laden freight trains upon the Illinois Central Railroad, from El Paso, due at this city a few minutes after four o'clock, collided near Cottage Grove, throwing several cars from the track and instantly killing an engineer and a fireman of one of the trains. The two trains had run from El Paso about half a mile apart, the forward one drawn by engine No. 109 and the other by engine No. 86. At the time of the accident, it was very dark and cloudy and the trains were running about fifteen miles an hour, as one authority informs us. Others state that the forward train was standing still. However this may be—which the Coroner's inquest, to be holden this morning, will determine—the rear train ran into the other with terrific force, rending the smoke-stack of No. 86 nearly in twain, smashing in the boiler head and flues, shivering the cab to atoms and carrying away the dome and much of the running gear. The tender was reduced to a wreck and hurled a considerable distance from the track. The caboose car of the forward train was badly shattered and one or two cars thrown from the track.

The engineer and fireman of No. 86 were two brothers of a family of five, all employees of the road, and were named Frank Coyle and Edmund Coyle. The former was found underneath the car in the rear of his engine, his body completely severed in twain and otherwise frightfully crushed. The other brother at the instant of the collision was hurled up the embankment on the west side of the track, through a board fence and when found was at least one hundred feet from the track. His body was instantly mangled, one leg being completely severed and other parts of the body cut and maimed almost out of human shape.

The wreck was soon cleared away and an extra train dispatched to the spot, which brought the bodies to the city. The Coroner was summoned and spent considerable time in examining the locality and surroundings. An inquest will be held this morning at ten o'clock, at which a full and minute investigation will be made into all the circumstances attending this singular collision.

The deceased brothers were both sober and industrious men, and said to be among the most trustworthy and reliable employees of the road. Their sudden and awful death casts a deep gloom over an extended circle of relatives and friends, by whom they were loved and respected. Frank Coyle, the elder brother, was about twenty six years of age, and was unmarried.

THE LATEST NEWS.

GEN. FREMONT'S REMOVAL.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

HUNTER TO TAKE COMMAND.

Scenes in Town and Camp.

FROM THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

CHARLESTON THE POINT OF ATTACK.

The Victory over Gen. Floyd.

Heintzelman on Slave Catching.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH MISSOURI.

Picket Firing on the Potomac.

Massachusetts State Election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1861.

Widow Triplet, of rebellious sympathies, living near Alexandria, applied to General Heintzelman for eight slaves alleged to be within his lines. She backed her request with a penal bond pledging herself not to sell them South. General Heintzelman replied that although he was no lawyer, common sense told him that a bond without consideration is void and cannot be enforced, and that whether this were so or not, he was not a nigger catcher and it was not his business to surrender fugitives who strayed into his camp.

About five thousand donation blankets have been received by the chief Quartermasters of the army of the Potomac. This includes more than three thousand from New York. Two hundred and fifty thousand pairs of shoes are on hand. The supply of overcoats is insufficient for the demand.

The Army Retiring Board adjourned to day till the 13th inst. Major Llewellyn Jones, first cavalry, is retired.

Major General Halleck arrived to-day, and had a long interview with McClellan and Col. Townsend, of Scott's staff, at the latter's old quarters. It is not yet determined who shall be placed in command.

Should Gen. Benham bag Floyd his chances for a Major Generalship are thought good at the White House.

Gen. W. W. Burns, of Ohio, has been placed in command of Col. Baker's brigade. He was McClellan's choice for the place.

It is said on excellent authority, that Major Pinmley, Fremont's postal director, has been playing Postmaster General, discontinuing the mail route from Sedalia to Warsaw, and establishing a new one from Tipton to Warsaw, with another contractor.

The good news from the fleet rejoices all. Its success after landing is thought certain.

Minnesota Row, four houses, where Senators Douglas, Rice, and Breckinridge lived, has been hired by Government for hospital purposes, at seven thousand dollars a year. It is better supplied with modern conveniences than any other house in Washington. The cost of the building was one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The Insane Asylum is also to be used for a hospital.

Two steam fire engines, with their companies, have been ordered hither from Philadelphia by the President, in conformity with a vote of the Cabinet this morning.

The left wing of the army is erecting cabins for winter quarters along the whole line.

Judge Freese has been required to dismiss proceedings in the case of John A. Washington's estate, and to remove the agent whom he had appointed.

There has been picket firing by the rebels along the lines from Chain Bridge to Miner's Hill, to day.

A deserter says there is great dissatisfaction in the rebel army. Regiments are leaving for Richmond, and the whole force may be easily driven back.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

It is desertion to leave one regiment for another, or to persuade a man to do so without a discharge, and the offence is punishable with death. A regular officer has preferred charges against a volunteer captain in a Wisconsin regiment for the latter offence.

The flood has rendered the Long Bridge impassable to day, and there is danger that part of the causeway may be washed away.

The Washington Infirmary was burned down last night. Over one hundred sick and wounded soldiers were safely removed, but an aged woman, sent thither by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, cannot be found, and she was probably burned.

The President "receives" till Congress meets only from 10 o'clock a. m. till 12 noon.

W. W. Danenhower, of Illinois, has been appointed chief clerk to the Fourth Auditor.

Gen. McClellan has ordered Provost Marshal Friere, who, as Civil Judge, has been enforcing the recovery of northern debts due from citizens of Alexandria, to confine himself strictly to his business as Provost Marshal. Many Northern merchants who had received their pay, or who are looking to him for the relief which he had shown himself willing to give, are indignant at the order destroying his jurisdiction.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 5, 1861.

Fremont's removal being a fixed fact, the city has been filled with the wildest rumors. One which has obtained general currency, and created unnecessary alarm, is that the entire army has been ordered back to Tipton and Rolla for winter quarters.

The evening edition of the *Democrat* has a temperate article, deprecating any anti-Government demonstration in consequence of Fremont's removal. The *Republican* fears the removal will prove disastrous. The *Evening News* rebukes those friends of Fremont who are covertly encouraging a revolt of the troops. The *News* also states that Fremont had started for St. Louis.

Gen. Asboth has resigned. The Zogonyi body guard returns with Fremont.

Gen. Sturgis has written his wife that undoubtedly our army is on the eve of the most important battle yet fought against the traitors. It is now certain that the rebels hope to profit by Fremont's removal, trusting that disaffection among our troops may insure them success; but they will find in this calculation our troops took the news better than was expected.

The *Democrat's* Rolla correspondence states that an expedition of 520 men, composed of detachments from the 4th Iowa, 36th Illinois and Independent Kansas Rangers, the whole commanded by Col. Greusel, of the 36th Illinois, and Major W. R. English, of the 4th Iowa, left Rolla last Saturday to break up a rebel camp under one Colonel Freeman, in Texas county. They were heard from on Monday, within twenty miles of the rebel camp, having recaptured a large amount of property stolen from Union men by secessionists, and having also taken many prisoners. The same writer says the rebels have fled from Lebanon.

Union scouts have secured a large number of prisoners, in recent expeditions, who are working on the Rolla fortifications.

Though uncertain, the report about Fremont's army being ordered to return to St Louis at once, is asserted in official circles upon apparently well informed authority.

Col. Mulligan reached the city to-night, and was enthusiastically received.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, MO.

What is Threatened if Fremont shall be Removed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—The *Republican* has the following significant information in its correspondence from Fremont's headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 31.

A good deal of excitement has prevailed in Camp for some days past, respecting the report of Fremont's supercession; but Washington advices at Headquarters mention nothing of the kind. Fremont's removal would cause intense excitement, and I suspect, no little trouble in Camp. A number of officers declare they would resign in that event, or insist upon creating him (Fremont) Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in Camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this Department.

The list of rebels killed in the battle of Friday last now numbers 127.

No intelligence has yet been received of General Johnston's assumption of the command of the rebel forces in Missouri.

The cause of the cannonading heard in the direction of Sarcoxie is still unknown.

GEN. FREMONT REMOVED.

His Farewell to the Army—General Hunter to take Command—Excitement Among the Troops—Resignations, etc., etc.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.—Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance 28,000 strong. Preparations were making to go out and attack them, when Gen. Fremont received from Washington an order relieving him at once from his command. Simultaneously came the newspapers, announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wild-fire through the camp, and created indescribable excitement and indignation. Great numbers of officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring they would fight under no one but Fremont. The General spent much of the afternoon expostulating with the officers and urging them by their patriotism and their personal regard for him, not to abandon their posts. He has issued the following farewell order to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2, 1861.

Soldiers of the Mississippi Army:

Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defense of your country and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain, as I am, proud of the noble army which I had thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers, I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim to share with you on the day of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT, Major Gen. U. S. A.

Feeling ran intensely high during the whole of last evening, and there was a meeting almost every where. The various bands serenaded the General, and whenever he appeared he was greeted with cheers. Though notifying Gen. Hunter, as his order directed, he had no longer command over the troops, he spent several hours in making a personal examination of the ground about the city to be prepared, and in accordance with a written request from all the Brigadier Generals, he remained through the night to lead the army in case of attack. All the troops slept on their arms. Many officers remained up all night, and an attack was hourly expected, but nothing occurred but the firing on our pickets on two different roads. The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle ground.

Gen. Fremont prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go as soon as Gen. Pope arrives, who has been sent forward and who will take command till Gen. Hunter gets here.

The Body Guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will now disband as their terms of their enlistment permit, accompany the General and also his entire staff, including Gen. Asboth, commander of the first division.

Gen. Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

REPORTED REBEL MOVEMENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 2.—Reliable information has been received here from different sources that Gen. Price was at Nashville on Thursday, with 25,000 men, and McCulloch ten miles this side of that place with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching on Springfield and offering us battle on the old Wilson Creek ground. McCulloch was expecting 10,000 additional troops from Arkansas. Large numbers of the residents of Barton, Jasper, and other adjoining counties have recently joined Price's army, and many of our officers think the rebel force now numbers nearly 60,000.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEPARTURE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.—Gen. Fremont and Staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body-guard, and will reach St. Louis Wednesday.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, November 5, 1861.

The 39th Ohio regiment, Col. John Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, has been moved from Chillicothe to Macon City, and a Missouri regiment put in its place. All quiet along the road, and the trains come through of late regularly on time.

Little interest was shown in the election here to-day; hardly half of the usual vote being polled. Some of the Republicans started a ticket yesterday, but the result is conceded to the Democrats.

The 2d Iowa boys are in high glee just now at the prospect of being paid off, though the event is not quite certain yet.

QUINCY, Nov. 4, 1861.

A fight is reported to have occurred on Saturday near Weston, Mo., not far from Leavenworth city, between two companies of Home Guards under Capts. Drumhill and Josephs, and a rebel guerilla band. The Union troops succeeded in ambushing the rebels, whereupon the latter took to a log house. The Union men thereupon brought a small howitzer to bear upon the house, which riddled it and dispersed the rebels, besides killing about a dozen of them. None of the Union men were killed, and but few wounded.

Four hundred of the regulars who surrendered some time since in Texas, came east from St. Joseph to-day, and took the North Missouri road for St. Louis. Some nine or ten secesh prisoners were also brought down and sent to St. Louis.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, November 5, 1861.

Yesterday morning, at Benton, Mo., while Carson, the scout, and a party were reconnoitering ahead of the army which left here Sunday evening, they were attacked by a party of marauding rebels, and lost two men. We have no further news from the expedition.

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Charleston the Probable Point of Attack—Reported Resignation of Beauregard.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 4.—At about 3 o'clock this p. m. the steamer Monticello, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived and reported that she passed the whole fleet on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and the officers have no doubt that they entered Bull Bay early Sunday morning and landed within 25 miles of Charleston. This point of the coast is, but slightly fortified.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, which is 60 miles south of Bull Bay.

Sixty "contrabands" came into the fortress and fleet on Monday. They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown and the vicinity of Norfolk, but don't know where they have gone.

Passengers by a flag of truce say no information had been received at Norfolk relative to the fleet at ten o'clock Monday morning.

The *Day Book*, at Norfolk, mentions a rumor that Gen. Beauregard has resigned, and also published a dispatch from Richmond mentioning a similar rumor there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The bark Honduras reports seeing at daylight on the 2d inst., between Cape Fear and Charleston, a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and large ships. The wind had abated.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The steam gunboat Florida, one of the naval expedition, has returned to the Navy Yard disabled. She left the expedition on Friday night off Cape Fear. She reports that the fleet encountered a heavy gale soon after leaving Hampton, but it died out on Wednesday and again revived on Thursday from the south-east. On Thursday night the machinery of the Florida was disabled, but not seriously, and can be repaired in three days, when she will resume her voyage. She had no troops on board.

Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes and Gen. Scott off for Europe.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about starting for Europe, probably by the steamer Africa on Wednesday, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners and to prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England. It is understood that Gen. Scott goes out in the same steamer.

Effect of Col. Mulligan's Release in Wisconsin.

KENOSHA, Nov. 5.—There is much joyful excitement here over the release of Col. Mulligan and his officers. Father Reardon received his commission this morning, and the Mulligan Guards had an enthusiastic meeting last night.

In Waukegan, Racine and Milwaukee there is much enthusiastic rejoicing over Mulligan's release.

FROM GAULEY BRIDGE.

Floyd's Attack on Rosecrans.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., 4.—A gentleman of this city from Gauley Bridge, on Saturday evening, reports that Floyd had cut a road around the Hill where Rosecrans was encamped, and was shelling his camp. Rosecrans was returning the fire, and had silenced two batteries. He has also sent a detachment up the New Road. He had Floyd completely surrounded. No federals had been killed when the gentleman left.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The *Commercial* has advices from Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters up to Saturday evening. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock the enemy opened fire with two guns from points opposite the Gauley ferry and Camp Tompkins, and kept up a noisy firing of musketry. The object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking the ferry boat on the Gauley, and threw about forty shells into the camp of the 11th Ohio. Not one of our men were killed, and only about half a dozen wounded. The majority of shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular. The ferry boat which had been sunk by the enemy's shot, on Friday, was raised that night, and communication restored. There was no firing on Saturday on either side. The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows: The rebels were in possession of the left or west bank of New River. Gen. Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of Gauley and New Rivers, on the east side of New River. Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters were near the junction of the rivers, and between them. Gen. Benham was below the junction, on the right bank of the Gauley River. Floyd's force is believed to be about 7,000 men. It was believed in camp that Schenck's and Benham's brigades would be thrown across the river above and below Floyd, and catch him.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by the alarm of the operator, who, when the firing opened, sent a hasty dispatch to Clarksburg, announcing a battle, and then commenced to move his office up the Gauley. He was two or three miles up the river when he was overtaken by orders from Gen. Rosecrans to return, and while returning his wagon was driven over a precipice and the apparatus destroyed. Floyd's demonstration was rather agreeable to Rosecrans's army than otherwise. Rosecrans was certain he could hold his own and expected to bag his assailants.

Col. Sedgwick, of the 2d Kentucky, was reported to have been wounded in the knee by a splinter of shell.

LATER—REPORTED DEFEAT OF FLOYD.—The following dispatch was bulletined at the Tremont House, last evening:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4, 1861.

The following dispatch was received last evening at the office of the Cincinnati *Times*:

Gen. Rosecrans was attacked by the rebels under Gen. Floyd on Monday. The rebels were repulsed, Gen. Benham then crossed the Gauley with five regiments, succeeded in getting on the rear of the rebels, and routed them with heavy loss.

Gauley Bridge—Latest News from that Quarter.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—This afternoon's *Times* has some particulars of the late fight at Gauley Bridge. The engagement was not a general battle, but a rather warm skirmish, in which the enemy were repulsed with great loss. The action commenced by the rebels, who opened two batteries on our lines, near Gauley Bridge; but, though the firing continued all day, little or no damage was done, not one man being killed. Late in the day our artillery was brought to bear, and the rebel fire was soon silenced.

A train was fired upon about the same time, some miles up the river, and three men wounded, but none killed. On Friday night Benham's brigade moved down the river to Gauley bridge and ferried across on a flat-boat which the rebels had previously sunk. He moved along the base of the hill upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Loup Creek, three or four miles below, where there is a gap in the mountains and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped.

Three Days Later From Europe.

THE AMERICAN WAR QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

France, England and Spain Come to an Agreement for the Attack of Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The steamship Persia, with three days later advices from Europe, has arrived, bringing nearly £60,000.

Russell's latest letter to the *Times*, dated October 10th, says persons of weight and influence were again urging on the President the necessity of an advance, for political reasons.

The Liverpool *Post* says Capt. Semmes, of the pirate "Sumter," who arrived in Liverpool by the "Edinburg," shipped in New York as Capt. Bermister, of the Royal Navy.

The London *Shipping Gazette* thinks the defeat by the Confederates of the squadron blockading New Orleans, will render it scarcely possible to maintain even the semblance of a blockade at some of the principal Southern ports.

Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain had arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The convention will be signed in eight days, and the expedition start the beginning of November.

The French financial accounts are rather more satisfactory. The drain on the bank had subsided. The bourse advanced to 68f 20c.

The Paris *Siecle* urges the adoption of measures to get cotton from America.

Teas at Canton are tending upward, but unchanged at Shanghai.

Steamship Jura at Farther Point.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The steamship Jura, from Liverpool 24th, via Londonderry the 25th of Oct., arrived at Farther Point at four o'clock this morning. She brings one day's later news.

Capt. Semmes, of the pirate Sumter, has reached Liverpool in the steamer Edinburg.

A competitive trial had taken place of rifled 82-pounders, service guns, of different inventors. The trial was brought to a close without any very satisfactory results. The Whitworth and Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

It was expected the Bank of France would immediately adopt some new measures to palliate the existing crisis.

The accouchment of the Empress of Austria was expected to take place at the commencement of February.

A Paris telegraph, dated Oct. 25th, says the *Moniteur* of that date contains the following: "A judicial investigation has established the fact that the Congregation of the ladies of Saint Union, at Dowl, have voluntarily abetted the abduction of Jewish girls. These facts would have justified the Government in revoking the authorization of the Society of Saint Union, but it has confined itself to withholding the acknowledgment of its legal existence. This measure will remind religious congregations that neither their character, objects, nor rulers, excuse them from obeying the laws of the country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The War Department received a dispatch late this evening from Gen. Rosecrans stating that Gen. Floyd had made an attack upon him, but he had repulsed him with great loss. Gen. Rosecrans further states that one officer, with a pretty large force, had got in the rear of Floyd, and the presumption was that Floyd and his entire command would be surrounded and captured.

Gen. McClellan has been occupied to-day in ascertaining the strength, condition and disposition of the army of the United States, command of which so suddenly devolved upon him. He has call on the War Department for a statement of the whole number of men and where posted; the total estimate of material and how distributed. He will be occupied several days in systematizing and arranging these matters, so that the burden of the management of military affairs may be safely confided to the Adjutant General's office and afford the General an opportunity to devote his attention specially to the affairs of the army of the Potomac, remaining under his immediate command.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The Resolute arrived at Washington last night. She reports that several of our soldiers have been wounded by the shot and shell from the batteries at Shipping Point.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the distinguished member of Parliament and Queen's Counsel, Mr. Edwin James, was admitted to the New York bar. It is understood that he intends to make this city his home.

The Government has contracted with parties in Philadelphia for the construction of an iron clad steamship, and the keel has been laid. The vessel will be 240 feet long, 78 feet beam, and 30 feet depth of hold, and armed with 16 of the largest rifled cannon.

The freshet in the Potomac is so great, that the Long Bridge has been impassible to day, being overflowed. The water is subsiding tonight.

Notwithstanding the late terrific rain-storm, the roads in Virginia to-day, were found to be in excellent condition. Government stores lying in warehouses on the wharves here, suffered a good deal.

Massachusetts Election—Republican Congressman Chosen.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The vote at the Massachusetts election to-day was remarkably small, not much more than half of that of last year. The vote of Boston for Governor is as follows: Andrew, 5,917; Davis, dem., 5,281. The vote in 52 cities and towns foots up as follows: Andrew, 18,381; Davis, 9,211. Additional towns show a majority for Gov. Andrew of about 2 to 1. One Democrat is probably elected to the Senate from Boston. The Legislature is strongly Republican.

The chief interest was in Burlingame's old district, where Samuel Hooper, Republican, is elected over Geo. P. Upton by 900 majority.

Chas. G. Loring, of Boston, and ex-Governor Clifford, of New Bedford, are elected to the Senate on the Republican ticket.

Rioting and Bad Blood in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 4.—Parties have again commenced cutting the telegraph line. It was cut Sunday, 25 miles, and again yesterday. There has been more rioting at Harbor Grace; one policeman was killed and others badly wounded. A man-of-war has gone there, and a detachment of troops will follow.

ST. JOHNS N. F., Nov. 4—There were reports of serious disturbances at Perth, but they were unfounded.

Affairs in Poland were unchanged. The churches continued closed.

The opening of the Spanish cortes had been postponed till the 8th of November, on account of the death of the Queen's daughter.

Arrival of Gen. Scott—His Reception at the Brevoort House.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Monday.]

It appears that Gen. Scott took a late train from Elizabeth on Saturday, accompanied by Colonels H. Van Rensselaer, G. W. Cullum, Schuyler Hamilton and Edward H. Wright, and upon arriving in this city proceeded to the Brevoort House, in Fifth avenue, where arrangements had been so quietly made for him that his arrival and presence there were not known even to his own family.

It appears that Superintendent Woodruff, of the New Jersey Railroad, learning that General Scott had stopped at Elizabeth, sent a special engine at a late hour to convey him to this city. His stoppage at Elizabeth was unexpected, but notwithstanding the surprise, and the rain falling in torrents, a small cannon was procured and a salute fired. He was cordially greeted on all sides, and upon taking the cars for New York made a short speech to the assemblage gathered at the depot. He arrived at the Brevoort House about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, completely escaping the vigilance of those watching for his arrival.

He appeared in very good health, though somewhat affected by the fatigue of his journey and the storm raging during the day. Owing to the fact of his arrival not being known to any but the gentlemen who accompanied him and the members of his family, but few visitors called upon the veteran General yesterday.

He remained indoors during the whole day, engaged in conversation with the members of his staff and the few visitors who called on him, among whom was Gen. Sanford. Gen. Scott will remain at the Brevoort House for a short time, until he shall have decided on a suitable place for his future residence.

From the Upper Potomac—Sad Discovery.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 29.—On Sunday last, the pickets of the Pennsylvania 29th, which regiment was stationed at Muddy Branch, discovered a scow floating down the Potomac, near the Virginia shore. Private James McGee, with others, procured a skiff, crossed the river, and intercepted the scow on its downward passage. It was found nearly full of water, but contained thirty-one guns, with fixed bayonets, twelve haversacks, and three knapsacks. From certain indications it is believed that this was the principal boat used in transporting Gen. Baker's command from Harrison's Island to the Virginia shore, and which went down loaded with the dead and wounded of the battle of Ball's Bluff.

The guns were the same as those used by the California Regiment. The inference is that the bodies of the unfortunate soldiers becoming lightened by internal decay, rose to the surface, and the boat, thus relieved from its weight, floated down with the current. A close watch is now kept upon the river to intercept any bodies which may be carried down by the current.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

An Advance from Camp Nevin—Slow Progress of the Campaign in Kentucky—Too Much Tenderness for the Rebels, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1, 1861.

"Money," says the old proverb, "makes the mare go." I do not know that it was in order to prove good the old saying or the natural consequence of the paying off of his army, that a forward movement has been made by Gen. Sherman. Certain it is, however, that a simultaneous visit of the commanding General and the Paymaster to Camp Nevin, was followed by the desertion of that month-old camp, and the assumption of a position nearer Grand River. The advance is near that stream, and Col. Crittenden's scouts have satisfied themselves of the destruction of the railroad bridge, but I do not know the exact position of the main force. It is most probably at Bacon Creek, six miles from Green River, and 14 miles further south than was the old position at Camp Nevin.

"Hasten slowly" appears to be a favorite bit of proverbial advice with Gen. Sherman. That is not all exaggeration. We are waiting for Fremont or the fleet. He (or his successor) or the fleet are to decide the campaigns in Virginia and Kentucky. They are at a dead lock here and there. Whether the fleet will disperse the rebels by touching on the coast, or whether it is Fremont who is to win our victories by touching on the Mississippi below Columbus or Memphis, time alone can determine. But we wait—wait. A camp in Kentucky grows a month old—the lifetime of Fremont's campaign—and McClellan wants three months to discipline troops, that Gen. Scott or Gen. Stone may demoralize them by a Ball's Bluff battle. Yet nothing is done. We wait for the fleet, the Western army or Providence to strike a blow. It is well for us that the rebels have laid on their oars expecting Great Britain, France or the same Providence on which we rely to do their fighting for them. Shall we learn shortly that the battles of men are fought no more by heaven? Troy has fallen, and the gods mingle no more in the strifes of men. The news correspondents are not Homers, and the telegraphic dispatches not Iliad's. General orders are not published from high Olympus in Homeric verse, but from obscure farm houses in the plainest prose. Achilles wears not charmed armor—our youthful Generals are not Achilles. They must strike with swords they have made themselves, blows that they must themselves direct with force, strength and energy. Morse has robbed Jove of his thunderbolts—our generals must fire their own artillery. But instead they wait—wait—wait. I don't urge them to go on—I admit they know best. But is not this suspense terrible; and when a general makes a forward movement, does it not deserve to be chronicled?

Gen. Sherman came to the city again on Wednesday night and this morning appears the following general order:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 31, 1861.

The removal of prisoners (except spies and prisoners of war) from the State without giving them an opportunity for trial by the loyal tribunal of the country does not meet the approval of the Commanding General. It is ordered that all such prisoners now under arrest or who may be hereafter arrested shall be taken before a Judge or Commissioner of the United States, most convenient to the place of arrest, to be examined and dealt with according to law.

W. T. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen. Com.

Here is again displayed that same impolitic spirit of conciliation that has encouraged treason and made spies out of the whole community. About as much common sense and as much justice is here displayed as was shown lately in Missouri by Gen. Henderson in allowing a captured band of rebels to disperse to their homes. Already I see by this morning's dispatches, the dispersed band have been committing depredations and other measures had to be taken by Gen. Prentiss to preserve quiet and give protection to the peaceable citizens. Is this conduct just to our own men who are and those who may be prisoners? I think Gen. Sherman's order, as above, reflect on our efficient U. S. Marshal, Alex Sneed, Esq., almost the only United States officer in our midst who has the courage to "take the responsibility." It was he who arrested those arch traitors, Morehead and Durrett, and who refused to deliver them up to the authority of a court whose Judge was T. B. Monroe, who lately took the oath of allegiance to the Southern States and made a most infamous speech on the occasion. Two lawyers of this city, who prosecuted the case of Mr. Sneed, charging him with withholding the bodies demanded, and who stated publicly that they intended prosecuting the case to the full extent of the law, were personally informed by Marshal Sneed that if they took any further action in the case, he would put them in Fort Lafayette. They immediately entered a *nolle prosequi* and the case was dismissed. Gen. Sherman will find his sympathy with and kindness to such persons as Mrs. Ingraham entirely misplaced and unpatriotic.

It is not improbable that Gen. Nelson will find himself on arriving at Prestonsburg, opposed to a much larger force than his own 5,000 men. It will be seen by late information, that Gen. Floyd, with 5,000 men, is on his way to join Williams at Prestonsburg.

I have nothing late from Zollicoffer. A strange silence prevails in that quarter.

The New State of Kanawha.

Every county of Western Virginia within the limits of the proposed new State of Kanawha, has, so far as heard from, given a large majority and, indeed, a large vote, in favor of the proposition. Some of the returns are quite surprising in their unanimity. Thus, Preston county, which was only a little while since under a rebel reign of terror, and where the county sheriff and his minions announced that they would hang any person voting for the new State, has given 1764 votes in favor and only *nine* against; and this vote is only some two hundred below the largest total vote ever polled. The same result is true of other counties along the border, disenthralled by the visit of Gen. Kelly at the head of his troops, and by the breaking up of the den of secessionists at Romney. Delegates have been elected in all these counties, with the same unanimity, to the constitutional Convention that is to meet at Wheeling, next month. The delegates are from among the best men of Western Virginia, and are largely composed of the pioneers in the movement for a division of the State. Thus far the success of the movement has been most gratifying. The consent of the people is not a tacit acquiescence, but the full and spontaneous ratification of the masses; and it will be found when the full vote is made up, which is only now reported piecemeal, that nearly the entire voting population have spoken in favor of a new State. The volunteers under arms, some five or six thousand already, should be added to the calculation.

Sufficient returns, also, have been received to show that Mr. Blair has been elected to Congress, in Senator Carlisle's district.

MORE CONTRABANDS.—On the day the fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe on the Southern expedition, forty-five "contrabands" came to Fortress Monroe. They were picked up in the Chesapeake Bay by the tug Rescue. Thirty-six were in one large flatboat, and the remainder in a small-boat. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and the boats had become considerably separated. They were from near Matthews's Point, up the Rappahannock river, and with the exception of one woman, were all fine, able-bodied young men, worth in good times in any slave market not a cent less than $75,000. They said they had left because they were to be taken to Richmond to work on the rebel fortifications, and they did not want to help Secesh against Massa Lincoln. Others were preparing to leave, and there is no doubt that there will be large accessions as the cold weather approaches.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

The season is close at hand when people begin to make up clubs for the papers they intend to take during the next year. We bespeak their patronage for the Chicago TRIBUNE, claiming that it is the best newspaper for Western readers published in the Union. It brings fresher, fuller and more reliable news than any other paper. Its proprietors spare no cost to keep pace with the spirit of the age. They have paid for telegraphic dispatches and correspondence, more than twelve thousand dollars during the past year. The present circulation of the Weekly TRIBUNE is 28,500. It should be increased this fall to 50,000. Will the numerous friends of the TRIBUNE use a little effort among their neighbors to extend its circulation and influence. The TRIBUNE is the people's friend and advocate. It labors to promote their good, and they should sustain its endeavors. Twenty copies sent for $20, and a free copy is given to the person who makes up the club.

The Election.

The county election held yesterday was a tame affair, and evinces in more senses than one, the utter indifference of the people to the minor question of politics. Everything is swallowed up in the national troubles. The day was cloudy, drizzly, rainy and muddy, as all election days are, and few people cared to go out of their way through rain and mud for the empty privilege of voting for all kinds of candidates upon all kinds of tickets. The usual surroundings of elections were also absent. The Police Commissioners very properly enforced the liquor law, and saloons were very generally closed—those not complying being promptly arrested. As a consequence few intoxicated people were seen in the streets, and there was an entire lack of rows, fights and disorder. There were no band wagons parading the streets and discoursing national airs to inspire the lukewarm. The crowds at the polls were composed of candidates and ticket peddlers almost entirely. Each new comer was pounced upon and scores of tickets thrust into his face. Scratching was universal. Hardly a clean ticket was voted, and the price of lead pencils took a sudden rise.

Owing to the universal tendency to scratch, the counting of votes was a tedious matter, and we are in consequence able to present only scattering returns. Judging from the character of these we have but little hesitation in saying that the whole People's Union ticket is elected.

County Election.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT.—First ward, Wilson, 800; Miller, 282. Second ward, Wilson, 700; Miller, 439. Third ward, Wilson, 476; Miller, 296. Fourth ward, not counted. Fifth ward, Wilson about 200 majority. Sixth ward, Wilson, 691; Miller, 321. Seventh ward, not counted. Eighth ward, Wilson, 420; Miller, 208. Ninth ward, Wilson, 161; Miller, 81. Tenth ward, Wilson, 624; Miller, 395. Bridgeport, Wilson, 125; Miller, 33. Evanston, Miller, 15 majority. New Trier, Wilson, 59 majority. Hyde Park, Wilson, 19; Miller, 74. Wilson's majority, so far as heard from, 2,191.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.—First ward, O'Hara, 318; Carter, 760. Second ward, O'Hara, 615; Carter, 579. Third ward, O'Hara, 424; Carter, 318. Fourth ward, not counted. Fifth ward, Carter, 200 majority. Sixth ward, O'Hara, 453; Carter, 561. Seventh ward, not counted. Eighth ward, O'Hara, 230; Carter, 376. Ninth ward, O'Hara, 98; Carter, 139. Tenth ward, O'Hara, 578; Carter, 371. Bridgeport, O'Hara, 81; Carter, 77. Hyde Park, O'Hara, 1; Carter, 95. Evanston, Carter, 70 majority. Carter's majority, as far as heard from, 681.

COUNTY JUDGE.—First Ward, Akin, 444; Bradwell, 558. Second Ward, Akin, 583; Bradwell, 438. Third Ward, Akin, 390; Bradwell, 283. Fourth and Fifth Wards, not counted. Sixth Ward, Akin, 378; Bradwell, 556. Seventh Ward, not counted. Eighth Ward, Akin, 160; Bradwell, 355. Ninth Ward, Akin, 68; Bradwell, 146. Tenth Ward, Akin, 374; Bradwell, 592. Bridgeport, Akin, 45; Bradwell, 86. Hyde Park, Akin, 34; Bradwell, 71; New Trier, Akin 59 majority. Bradwell's majority, as far as heard from, 555.

CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT.—First ward, Farwell, 353; Hilliard, 709. Second ward, Farwell, 484; Hilliard, 666. Third ward, Farwell, 332; Hilliard, 375. Fifth ward, Hilliard, 200 maj. Sixth ward, Farwell, 295; Hilliard, 646. Eighth ward, Farwell, 174; Hilliard, 413; Ninth ward, Farwell, 87; Hilliard, 146. Tenth Ward, Farwell, 343; Hilliard, 618. Bridgeport, Farwell, 44; Hilliard, 112. Worth, Hilliard, 290 maj. New Trier, Hilliard, 72 maj. Lake, Hilliard, 74 maj. Hyde Park, Farwell, 5; Hilliard, 91. Evanston, Hilliard, 70 maj. Hilliard's majority, 2269.

COUNTY TREASURER.—First Ward—Keeley, 463; Maher, 331; Heald, 247. Second Ward—Keeley, 466; Maher, 459; Heald, 266. Third Ward—Keeley, 305; Maher, 289; Heald, 149. Sixth Ward—Keeley, 482; Maher, 205; Heald, 270. Eighth Ward—Keeley, 364; Maher, 168; Heald, 88. Ninth Ward—Keeley, 127; Maher, 74. Tenth Ward, Keeley, 471; Maher, 29; Heald, 241. Bridgeport, Keeley, 105; Maher, 50. Hyde Park, Keeley, 4; Maher, 1; Heald, 90. Worth, Keeley, 164 majority. New Trier, Heald, 100 majority. Keeley's plurality, as far as heard from, 877.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.—Wolcott is elected County Surveyor.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.—So far as heard from, Eberhart has 643 majority over John C. Dore.

THE BANKING LAW.—The vote against the Banking Law is almost unanimous.

FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—John Wentworth and Elliott Anthony are elected by large majorities. Muhlke and Fuller are probably elected.

SORGHUM SYRUP.—We have received from Knox & Tilton, Bristol Station, Kendall county, a demijohn of sorghum syrup, manufactured by these gentlemen this fall. Messrs. K. & T. say that they can do better next season. We doubt it. We never put a better article of syrup on "buckwheats" than this sample, and if the manufacturers will continue to make as good an article as the sample "New Orleans," "Muscovado," etc., have "gone up." Knox & Tilton have made about 100 bbls. this season.

COL. DICKEY'S CAVALRY.—The First Battalion of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Dickey, left Ottawa on Thursday for Springfield, under command of Major James, formerly of the Chicago TRIBUNE. The command consists of the following companies: Company A, Capt. Osband; Company B, Capt. Collins; Company C, Capt. Townsend; Company D, Capt. Felter. They go overland in short marches, drilling as they proceed. The remaining battalion will leave Ottawa in a few days.

INDISPENSABLE.—If you want healthy, light bread, biscuit and pastry of all kinds, use only D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus. It is truly the "house wife's favorite," and is indispensable in producing the above results. You can get it of all respectable dealers everywhere.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF MERCANTILE COLLEGES.—Messrs. Bryant & Stratton have eight large establishments, each doing a flourishing business. They have a College in each of the following cities, viz: Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis. The branch in this city never was in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. The rooms are very large, beautifully furnished, and located in the most desirable part of the city. The Commercial course embraces bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial calculations, commercial law, &c., and each department has its Professor, with the necessary assistants. Instruction is given both day and evening. If a person has but one hour per day of leisure time, it can be spent to advantage at this College, either day or evening. Bryant & Stratton's scholarships are equally good at either of the eight colleges constituting this chain. The long continued patronage and popularity of these institutions are the most gratifying proofs of the thoroughness of instruction and the permanence of the enterprise.

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We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American.*
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*
Makes the best stitch for sewing.—*Farmers' Mag.*
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
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Beyond all question the best.—*Life Illustrated.*
It is eminently superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics.*
We entirely prefer it.—*Mother's Journal.*
The machine for family use.—*Advocate and Journal.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Enquirer.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
Are without rival.—*Am. Phren. Journal.*
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Jour.*
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize.*
Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intel.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New Yorker.*

Office—152 and 155 Lake street.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana. oc17-1344-4twg604

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1861.

It has been foreseen for some time past that in financial matters, as soon as exchange began to grow closer, we should have an "irrepressible conflict" between two classes of our bankers. It is the interest of the Indiana branches to loan their money at 10 per cent. interest—4 per cent. more than they can get in Indiana—and sell exchange and coin at so low figures that the brokers cannot afford to run their bills home for redemption. It is the interest of another class of our bankers, while they loan at 10 per cent. or at any *higher figure*, to have exchange at the highest point it will bear, as from thence they derive the largest amount of their profits. The business public will side with either class of bankers, as their interests shall dictate. Those who send large amounts of exchange eastward, will patronise and encourage the Indiana bankers, while those whose business is mainly confined to this city will only look to cheap rates of interest, and will favor those from whom they can obtain the most liberal discounts. This "irrepressible conflict" begins already to show itself. The Indiana branches sell exchange, to-day, to customers at ¼ per cent. premium, while most of the other houses charge ⅜@½. The market is firmer and unless beef and pork transactions afford relief, the ruling price cannot remain below ⅜ per cent. premium many days. That is the price now with several of the leading houses. The buying price is ⅛@¼.

The Indiana branches sell gold at ¼. The range is ⅛, ⅛@1 per cent. for retail parcels from the brokers.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash November 5, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	78⅞	79
Galena	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	51⅜	51
Burlington & Quincy	64¼	64¼
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	39	39¾
Michigan Southern, (common)	18⅞	19
Cleveland & Toledo	30⅜	29¾
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	42	41¾
Missouri 6s	43½	43¼
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market—First Board, steady, 2d Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1861.

The Persia, with Liverpool advices to the 28th, was telegraphed to-day—reporting flour easier and dull; wheat 1@3d per cental lower; corn quiet and drooping. Provisions dull.

This news, with that brought by the Jura yesterday afternoon, had quite a depressing influence in the leading markets to-day, and prices, especially wheat, were lower.

Owing to the greater facilities for shipping flour by Lake, the market was tolerably active, but there was no material change in quotations. Upwards of 3000 bbls changed hands, at $4 40@4 90 for winter, and $3.75@4.20 for spring extras. The demand was chiefly for the Boston and Philadelphia markets.

The dull news from Liverpool, with the response from New York, as well as the lateness of the season, rendered the shipping demand for wheat very light, and prices receded fully 1c on spring and 1@1½c on winter. About 85,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 76c for No 1 Red; 71c for No 2 Red; 78c for No 2 White; 68@69c for No 1 Spring; 65@65½c for No 2 Spring—the market closing dull.

A decline in freights caused a more active inquiry for corn, and the market was firmer, with sales of about 100,000 bushels, at 21½@21¾c for Canal Mixed afloat; 20¼@21c for Mixed in store; and 17c for Rejected in store.

Oats were quiet and unchanged. Rye was firm at 31c. Barley was very dull. Timothy Seed quiet, with sales at $1.30@1.42½. Clover Seed was sold at $3.50, at which the market is dull. Highwines were steady at 14c. Provisions quiet.

Freights declined 1@2c per bushel, with engagements at 15@16c for wheat and 14@15c for corn to Buffalo; 12c for corn to Ogdensburgh; 18½c for corn and 21c for wheat to Oswego.

Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1861.

FREIGHTS—The season is fast drawing to a close, and as the probability of being enabled to ship through to New York before the close of navigation lessens, rates of freight become weaker. To-day there was but a light supply of vessels; but, under dull markets in the east, the demand for freight room was limited, and rates declined 1@2c per bushel. The engagements were as follows:—To Ogdensburgh:—schr Surprise, corn, at 12c. To Oswego:—schr Bradley, wheat at 21c; schr Cleveland, corn at 18½c. To Buffalo:—brig Commerce, schrs Peoria, Barney and Fortune, wheat at 16c; bark David Morris, wheat at 15½c; schr Poland, wheat at 15c; schr Eliza Logan, corn at 15c; bark City of Milwaukee and schr John Thursbey, corn at 14c.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 6257 brls; shipped by Lake, 1420 brls. Received during the week, 41,932 brls; shipped, 50,212 brls. The flour market under the influence of a decline in freights, has withstood the depression in the eastern markets, without any material change, and the market closes quiet and steady. To-day there was a fair inquiry for spring and winter extras, and the transactions were moderate, as follows:—100 brls "Nashville City" choice white winter, at $4.90 del; 140 brls "Bell Street" do at $4.80 del; 100 brls "Stanton" do at $4 85 del; 20 brls "Godfrey" do at $4.77½ del; 100 brls "McCorkell" do on p. t.; 109 brls mixed winter extra at $4.65 del; 100 brls red winter extra at $4.40 del; 100 brls "Boston" winter superfine at $3.90 on track; 59 brls "Atlantic" choice spring extra at $4.20 del; 50 brls "Sugar River" and 50 brls "Janesville Centre" at $4.10 del; 230 brls "McKinney" at $4.00 del; 465 brls "Smith Mills" spring extra at 390 del; 80 brls "St. Louis" do at $3.95 del; 200 brls "Goodman's Imperial," 160 brls "Loch Leven," 200 brls "Cedar Rapids," 50 brls "Morgan," 160 brls "Elgin City," and 600 brls good extras, at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Elsworth" at $3.87½ del; 80 brls "Millrock" at $3.80 del; 200 brls medium $3.75 del; 81 brls "Troxell" superfine at $3 55 del; 100 brls "Marshall" do at $3.50 del; 70 brls "Oshawa" do at $3.40 del; 100 brls good super at $3.25 del; 75 brls do at $3.12½ del.

Corn meal is in good supply and dull at $10.00 per ton for coarse, and $12.00 for fine. Buckwheat flour is very dull, with sales of $1.60@1.75 per 100 lbs. To day 21 sks good, at $1.62½. Mill Stuffs of all kinds are quiet. To-day 1500 bags Bran were sold at $4.00@4 75 on track; 4 tons fine Middlings at $10 00 per ton.

WHEAT—Received, to-day, 96,716 bu; shipped, 161,000 bu. Received last week, 658,440 bu. shipped, 564,535 bu. The news by the two last foreign steamers being of a less favorable character, and the shipping season being now nearly closed, the demand both by shippers and speculators has been less active, and we note a further decline to-day of 1c per bushel on spring, and 1@2c on winter. Sales were as follows:—WINTER—1,000 bu No 1 Red in store at 76c; 1,800 bu No 2 Red in store, at 71c; 1,000 bu Rejected Red in store, at 62c; 400 bu No 2 White in store, at 78c. SPRING—15,000 bu No 1 Spring in store, at 68c; 12,000 bu do at 68½c; 6,000 bu do (in a particular house) at 69c; 30,000 bu No 2 Spring in store, at 65c; 15,000 bu do at 65½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store, at 56c—the market for spring closing dull.

CORN—Received to-day, 86,234 bu; shipped, 298,100 bu. Received last week, 599,180 bu; shipped, 566,020 bu. Owing to a decline in freights there is rather more inquiry for Corn, and the market is firmer. Sales were:—6,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 21½c; 15 000 bu do at 21¾c afloat; 30,000 bu Mixed in store at 21c; 25,000 bu do at 20¾c; 10,000 bu do at 20½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 17c.

OATS—Received to-day, 3,973 bu. Received last week, 50,350 bu; shipped last week, 6,899 bu. The demand for Oats is scarcely equal to the supply and the market is quiet. Sales to-day, 10,000 bu No 1 afloat at 16c; 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 14½c.

RYE—Received to-day, 5,441 bu. Received last week, 19,890 bu; shipped, 1,308 bu. There is a good shipping demand for Rye, both on Canadian and New York orders, and the market is steady and firm. Sales 2,800 bu No 1 in store at 31c; 400 bu do at 30c.

BARLEY—Received to-day 260 bu. Received last week, 13,000 bu; shipped 1,000 bu. The demand for Barley is wholly confined to the local trade, and the market is dull—sales ranging from 20@35c for common to prime. To-day the sales were: 108 bags fair at 31c on track.

TIMOTHY SEED—The stock is good and under a limited demand the market closes quiet. To-day 37 bags extra were sold at $1 42½; 18 bags prime at $1.40; 35 bags fair at $1.30.

CLOVER SEED—The demand is very light, and the market is dull. Sales to-day, 100 sks good at $3 50.

FLAX SEED—There is a good demand both by city manufacturers and for shipment east, with sales at 90@1.00, according to quality. To-day, 40 bushels good were sold at 97c.

HIGHWINES—The supply is light, and the market is steady and firm. To-day 150 brls were sold at 14c.

ALCOHOL—In limited demand and quiet at 31@32c.

BEANS—The supply is moderate and owing to an active inquiry by army contractors, the market is firm at $1 00@1 50.

POTATOES—The supply of potatoes is still heavy and the market dull at 20@23c. To-day 400 bushels choice Mercers were sold at 25c delivered.

PROVISIONS—The weather during the week has been more favorable for packing pork, and four or five houses have been in operation; but as the packers generally expected to purchase hogs at $3.00 net, they are holding off for the present. The receipts of Hogs last week were about 17,000 and under a fair demand by shippers the market ruled steady at $2 60@3.00 gross for common to extra—the bulk of the sales being at $2.75@2 85—the market closing rather dull at $2.75@2.80 for good hogs. Beef packers are still busy at work, and between 13,000 and 14,000 have been killed up to date.

The movement in product is yet light. The stock of old Mess Pork is about run out, and sales were made within the week at $11.50@12.00. There is some inquiry for new Mess, and we note sales of about 500 brls at $11.00 for present and early future delivery. A lot of 400 brls new Clear Pork was sold a few days ago at $12 00. One of our packers is busy cutting English Meats, but we hear of no sales and the market is entirely nominal. Lard is quiet, with sales during the week of about 300 brls new Leaf at 7c.

TALLOW—There is a fair shipping inquiry, and the market is steady at 7½@7¾c for city, and 7¼@7½c for country.

HIDES—There is an active local and shipping demand for Hides, and the market is firm. We quote:—Dry Flint, 14c; extra do, and in round lots, from second hands, 14¼@14½c; Dry Salted, 12½c; Green Salted, 6¾@7c; Kip, 7½c.

WOOL—There is a good demand for wool and the market is steady and firm at 37½@40c for medium grades. Several round lots from second hands were sold during the week at 40@42c.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair shipping and local demand for Broom Corn, and the market is firm. We quote: Prime, $60.00@65.00; Medium, $40@50.00; Common, $25.00@35.00.

FRUITS—Green Apples are in better supply, and the market is quiet at $1.75@2 00 per brl, and $2.00@2.25 from second hands. Cranberries are in good supply and dull at $8.00 per brl. Dried Fruit is more plenty and dull at 6c for Apples. Grapes plenty, at 7@9c for Isabella, and 8@10c for Catawba.

GROCERIES—The light stock of sugars in New York on the 1st inst. caused an advance there of ⅛c ⅌ lb. The market here is consequently very firm, but without any material change in prices. Coffees are firm but unchanged in price. We quote:—

SUGARS—N. O. common	—	@— c
" good common	—	@— c
" fair	—	@— c
" fully fair to prime	—	@— c
Cuba Sugars	9	@9½c
N. Y. refined white coffee	10¾	@11¼
" crushed, granulated and granulated	11¾	@12c
MOLASSES—N. Y. Sugar House	30	@35c
Portland	—	@— c
Plantation	35	@40c
N. Y. Syrups	45	@50c
Golden Syrup	48	@55c
COFFEE—Rio	16	@17½c
Maracaibo		@
Santa		@
O. G. Java	21	@23c
Mocha	21	@22c
RICE—	7	@8½c
SPICES—Cassia	25	@27c
Pepper	13	@13½c
Allspice	14	@15c
Cloves	14	@15c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	75	@90c
Black Teas	60	@85c

GAME—Prairie Chickens are scarce and in good demand at $2 25@2 50 ⅌ doz; Quail, $1.00 ⅌ doz; Snipe, 62½c ⅌ doz; Ducks plenty—Mallards $1.50 ⅌ doz; Blue Bills, $1.00@1.25 ⅌ doz; Red Heads $2.25@1.50 ⅌ doz.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $2.00; Tar, $6 00@8 50; Pitch, $6 50@7.00; Rosin, $5.25@5.50—the market firm with an advancing tendency.

FISH—The market is dull. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$2.10	@2.12½
No 2 " "	1.75	@1.80
No 1 Trout, hf brls	1.75	@ —
No 2 " "	1.50	@1.75

SALT—Coarse and Fine in good supply and steady at $1.55.

LIVE STOCK—Beef Cattle are steady, with a fair inquiry by packers. The receipts of Hogs are heavy, and the market is dull and about 10c lower. Sales were:

24 Beeves averaging	1100	"	....	3.25
56 "	1130	"	....	3 25
16 "	1240	"	....	2 45
20 "	1000	"	....	2 00
150 Hogs, averaging	318	"	....	2 88
40 "	340	"	....	2.80
34 "	286	"	....	2.80
24 "	270	"	....	2 85
100 "	260	"	....	2 70
45 "	240	"	....	2.60

HAY—The following are the quotations of Frisbie Bros., 45 Market street: Pressed Timothy, $10@11 per ton; Pressed Prairie, $7.50@8.50; Loose Prairie, $6 00@7.00; Loose Timothy, $7.00@8 00.

HOPS—The supply is good and the market dull at 20c for New York, and 15c for Michigan and Wisconsin.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Butter is in better demand, and the market is firmer, with sales of shipping qualities at 7@7½c; good to choice dairy, 9@12c. Fresh eggs are in good request at 10½@11c per doz; limed eggs dull at 10c. Live chickens plenty and dull at $1@1.25 per doz. Turkeys 6@6½c ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE.—Flour barrels, 38c for flat, and 38c for round hoop. Flour barrel staves and headings, $6@6.50 ⅌ 1,000; hickory poles for flour barrels, $12@14; ash poles, $4@5; hickory poles for tight work, $35 ⅌ 1,000.

COAL.—The supply of coal is fair, and the market for cargoes is quiet and nominal at $4.25 for Erie and Briar Hill; $4 for Chippewa: and $3 50 for Newcastle. The retail prices, delivered, are as follows:

Lehigh	$7 50
Scranton, egg	5.50
Blossburgh	5 50
Erie and Briar Hill	5.00
Illinois	3 50@4.00

WOOD.—There is a fair demand for wood by the cargo, and the market is steady at $3 75@4.75.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

	Week end'g Nov. 2.	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft	9,202,500	8,289,490	4,060,000
Shingles, no	2,459,000	1,967,000	4,136,000
Lath, pcs	566,000	1,167,000	98,000
Timber, ft	4,000	20,000	....
Posts, no	89,500	....	1,000

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 2.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.
By Lake	....	....	....
By Canal	2,239 689	485,000	283,000
By G. & C. U. R. R.	563,930	317,000	390,000
By Ill. C. R. R.	792 303	421,500	590,500
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	157 338	164,000	35,500
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	968,549	402,000	14,000
By Chi. & St. L. R. R.	513 954	486,500	95,000
By C. & N. W. R. R.	125,041	103,000	24,000
By C. & Mil. no report.			
By Mich. Cen. R. R.	20 365	1,500	....
By Mich. South. R. R.	1,675	....	....
By P. & Ft W. R. R.	78,447	....	....
Total last week	5,441,089	2,383,500	1,176,500
Total previous week	6,073,332	3,588,000	939,500
Corres'ing week, '60	4,394,536	2,360,125	997,250
" " '59	6,434,535	5,785,000	1,911,785

The lumber market continues to stiffen daily. Although the receipts last week were heavier than for some weeks past, still the demand for cargoes was good and the market firm. Sales were:—Cargo of schr. Levant, strips, from Grand Traverse, at $8 50; cargo of schr. Cherubusco, from Oconto, mill run, at $8.12½; schr. Albatross, strips and stock boards, from Menominee, at $8.75; cargo of brig Pilgrim, from Depere, at $8.00; cargo of schr. G. R. Roberts, from Muskegon, at $7.50; cargo of schr. Wyoming, good cargo, from Grand River, at $7.50; cargo of Do., common, at $6.00@6.36; cargo of schr. Kewaunee, at $4.50 and $6 50; cargo of schr. Sebastopol, at $7 00; cargo of schr. Venice, from Muskegon, at $7.75.

The demand in the yards is good, and the market is firm at $9.00 for common qualities.

There is a better demand for shingles and 1,600,000 Green Bay were sold at $2.50 afloat. In the yards the market is very firm at $2 75—some holders are asking $3 00, but there are no sales at that figure.

Lath is in good demand by the cargo at $1 25 afloat. In the yards the sales are at $1.75@2.00.

The following are the quotations in the yards, as delivered on board by canal boats and railroad cars:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$22.00@25.00
Second Clear	19.00@20 00
Third Clear	14.00@15.00
Common Boards, dry	9.00@
Stock Boards	10.00@
Fencing, dry	9.00@
Cull Boards	6.50@
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@14.00
Second Clear do do	16 00@17.00
Clear do do	18.00@20 00
Siding, Clear	11.00@12.00
" Common	9.00@10.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	2.75@
do do No. 1	2.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
Posts, ⅌ 100 nominal	13.00@18.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1861.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1861.

The receipts of Live Stock at the various yards during the past week were as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
At Sherman's yards	2,390	4,094	680
Mich. Southern yards	1,363	5,313	65
Pittsburgh yards	550	8,000	....
Total	4,303	17,407	745
Week ending Oct. 28	4,901	12,920	537
Week ending Oct. 21	5,587	10,959	2,706
" " " 14	2,924	7,764	711
" " " 7	4,861	4,476	760
" " Sept. 30	6,133	5,711	771
" " " 16	5,198	3,974	574
" " " 9	4,783	9,908	516
" " " 2	4,861	2,935	898
" " Aug. 26	4,516	6,133	1,508
" " Aug. 19	4,181	5,333	913
" " Aug. 12	2,651	2,040	750
" " Aug. 5	2,085	3,517	600

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Cattle during the week were fair, but the quality was only medium, and business has been restricted almost entirely to the demands of packers, who have purchased at $2 00@3 00. There were no prime shipping cattle on the market. Two or three lots of good steers were taken by shippers at $2.65@2.80; but there were but few lots good enough to command these figures. On the whole there is no material in prices. Owing to the active inquiry by packers, common grades met with more ready sale but at no improvement in quotations. At the close the yards were pretty well cleaned out.

HOGS—As will be seen from a table given above the receipts during the week amount to 17,407—an increase of upwards of 4000 on the week. Under such a heavy supply the market has been unusually steady, owing to a good demand both by packers and shippers. The sales of hogs have ranged from $2.50@3.05 for common to extra choice; but the great bulk of the transactions were at $2.75@2.90. Towards the close, however, the demand was exceedingly light, and it was difficult to sell even the very best at over $2.85.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep is very light and under a fair supply, the market rules dull and 15@10c lower on the week—the sales at the close being at $2@2.37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALES.

The following sales were made at the yards named below on Saturday, Sunday and to-day:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
30	1220	2.60	97	1090	2.50
15	1300	2 50	49	1135	1.65
32	1065	2 40	249	1340	2.50
13	1280	2.25	16	1300	2.62½
16	1049	2 12½	17	1080	2 10
170	1153	2.40	34	1325	2.87½
62	936	2.10	17	1011	2.25
21	920	1.75	57	1082	2 65
15	1405	2 25	87	975	2 25
10	920	1.65	15	1175	2 25
25	940	2 00	20	1250	2 75
17	1018	2.00	19	1035	2.25

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
130	331	2 95	41	264	2 75
52	247	2 80	105	249	2.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	273	2 85
65	251	[illegible]	103	[illegible]	2.75
45	246	2.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.85	[illegible]	273	[illegible]
174	251	2 90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	[illegible]	2.80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	263	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2.85	91	285	2 70
45	200	2 90			

Sheep.	Av'g.	Price.	Sheep.	Av'g.	Price.
[illegible]	95	2.37½	60	99	2.50
130	85	2 00			

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
46	1175	2 50	145	275	2 80
16	1200	2 50	46	286	2.85
34	1046	2.20	100	290	2.85
40	1233	2.40	40	330	2 90
15	1164	2.25	64	310	2.85
18	1094	2.36	72	275	2 78
17	930	2 00	48	260	2 75
15	940	1.90	84	253	2.60
16	1000	1.35	74	256	2.60

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
24	1100	2.25	150	225	2.80
25	1200	2.50	30	180	2.50
Hogs.			29	190	2 70
159	265	2.70	25	290	2 70
140	255	2 75	129	255	2.70½
100	278	2 80			

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 30, 1861.

[From the New York Tribune, of Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 5,691.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	7¾@8
Medium	7 @7½
Ordinary	5½@6

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at very few over 8c.

The general average of the market is 7c.

The most of the sales are 6½@7½c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 6,154.

This is 1,687 head more than last week, and 1,790 head more than the average of last year. The average No. at each Wednesday market last year was 3,491 head, while the number to-day being 5,685 shows 1,594 head more than the average, and 830 head more than this day week.

RECEIVED FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1,165	Illinois	1,027
Ohio	1,391	Kentucky	332
Indiana	963	Michigan	196

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

A glance of the total receipts of the week will show any one acquainted with this market what must be the condition of things to-day. With over 6,000 head, and those of an unusual heavy average weight, and no demand for packing, we must say that the price has held up wonderfully. We average it a decline of ½c, on the several classes, but not on the average, because the average is much better than last week, or any week since last spring. Cattle can be bought to-day below our quotations; we don't know how much; because sellers are willing to accept any offer, rather than hold over with no better prospect another week. Some, however, will be held over, for they cannot be sold at prices that owners will accept. We have seen several lots of neat, handsome Durham steers sold to-day at less than 7c ⅌ lb for the net weight, of meat. We have not seen the market so completely overstocked any week for years as it is this week, and we doubt whether any one ever saw so many pounds of good beef on the market as now. Estimating the bullocks this week at only 700 lb average, and it will give 4,307,800 lb. as the net weight of meat in the bullocks up sale since Monday morning, and at 7c ⅌ lb, amounts to $301,545. If our country friends think that New York can stand that pressure, and not have prices decline, they rather over-rate its strength, beside the large supply of beef we have ever had in a week, we have an immense stock of swine and sheep, and, altogether, we believe the largest number of butcher's animals ever sold in one week in this city. No wonder the price is low, and that all cannot be readily sold. The supply is altogether above the demand.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week 18,889.

The following are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market:

Corn-fed hogs ⅌ lb live weight	4 @4¼c.
Distillery fed	3¾@4c.

The market this morning is dull, with 3 500 on sale, and the weather, though clear, is not cold enough to make a brisk demand for hogs. With the great stock in market this week, we look upon the decline in price as a very moderate one.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead wgt.
First quality corn-fed large size	4 @4⅛c.	5@5⅛c.
Second quality corn-fed	4 @4⅛c.	5⅛@5⅜c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	4⅛@4½c.	5⅛@5⅜c.
Large size still-fed, fat	3⅞@3¾c.	4½@ — c.
Second quality still-fed fat	3⅝@3⅝c.	4⅜@4⅜c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—FLOUR—A shade lower, with a moderate business doing in home trade and home consumption; sales of 21,000 brls at $5 20@5.55 for rejected; $5.50@5.60 for superfine state; $5 65@5 75 for extra state, closing $5.70@5.75; $5 50@5 60 for superfine western; $5.65@5 90 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6 00 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6 10@6.75 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Canadian flour without any change in price, with only very moderate demand; sales of 750 brls at $5 65@5 60 for common, and $5.70@7 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 (?)@4.10. Corn meal quiet.

WHISKY—Unchanged—sales 200 brls at 20½c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and closed about 1c lower, with fair business doing for export at the decline. Sales 19,600 bu Chicago spring at $1.13@1.20; 16,000 bu western club at $1.20½; 5,000 bu Racine spring at $1 20@1.21; 100,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.19@1.21; 26,000 bu amber Iowa at $1 23@1 24; 22,200 bu Canada club at $1.27@1.24, latter price for very choice; 6000 bu red state at $1.30; 1,700 bu winter red western at $1 29@1.33; 13,800 bu amber Mich at $1.33@1.35; 18,500 bu common to choice white Ind at $1 32½@1 35; 4000 bu white Ky at $1 43½, and 16,000 bu white Mich at $1.42@1.48. Rye scarce and firm, with sales of 4500 bu Canada and state at 80@81c. Barley steady. Sales 2000 bu Bay Quinte at 65c and 3200 bu western at 65c. The corn market is a shade easier, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 132,000 bu at 61c for damaged mixed western; 62@63c for shipping do, closing at inside price; 73c for western yellow; 64c for mixed western in store, free of storage till 1st of December. Oats in moderate request at 39c for Canada and 41c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm but market very quiet. Sales 100 brls at $15@15 75 for mess and $9.75@10 for prime. Beef also very quiet. Prices without material change. Sales 290 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5 50 for mess; $11.50@12 for repacked; $13 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams are inactive. Cut meats quiet; hams at 4¾@5c for shoulders; for hams. Bacon quiet and nominally unchanged. Lard in good demand and market very firm. Sales 1000 bbls at 8½@9⅝c. Butter firm at 8@12c and 12½@18c for state. Cheese heavy at 4@7c.

GROCERIES—Raw sugar in fair demand, and market very strong, with a slight improvement in prices. Sales to-day 800 hhds Cuba at 7¾@8¾c and 222 bags Siam on p. t. Molasses quiet and firm. Sales 25 hhds and 25 brls Barbadoes at 37@38c.

STOCKS—Moderately active, and higher; C & R I 52; C B & Q 64¾; C & T 30¾; G & C 69¾; M S guaranteed 39; M S R R 18¾; Harlem 11¾; Hudson 38½; Erie 4th bonds 52½; extra interest Erie 23½ bonds 86½; N C 46¾; N Y C 79; U S 6s 81 coupons 94½; U S 5s 74, registered 84¼.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—Flour market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and a shade easier. Sales 6000 bu red winter at $1.06; 6000 bu ordinary do at $1 05; other transactions were for damaged lots at prices giving no criterion of the market. Corn—market in moderate demand and market steady; sales 5,000 bu at 40c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm, 23c for corn; 25c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—8000 brls flour; 21,000 bu wheat; 21,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—10,026 brls flour; 276,600 bu wheat; 21,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Nov. 5—FLOUR—Steady. Sales 800 brls at $5 50 for fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Sales 5,000 bu Illinois at 48c. Barley dull. Sales 3500 bu Bay Quinte at $1 (?). Rye and peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged on grain. Flour, 58@59c; wheat 16c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—103 brls flour, 8,600 bu wheat, 14,800 bu corn, 4,800 bu barley, 5,300 bu rye, 5,300 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—1150 brls flour, 75,000 bu wheat, 3,200 bu corn, 4,000 bu rye.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER PERSIA.] [LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.

Flour easier, but dull. Wheat declined 2@3d. Corn quiet and drooping; mixed 32s 9d@33s. Beef dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard firm. Sugar dull—9d lower. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Linseed Oil firmer.

LONDON, 25th.—Breadstuffs firm but quiet. Coffee firm. Sugar easier. Rice active. Tea firm; common Congou 12½d.

Erie shares, 26@26½; Ill. Cen. 38@37½.

LATEST—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—Breadstuffs steady and unchanged; sales small. Provisions dull but unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Consols 93¼@93½ money.

MARRIED.

In this city, last evening, at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. W. W. Everts, MR. JAMES R. SPAFFORD, to MISS ELIZABETH F., daughter of Samuel S. Hovey, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, on Tuesday, Oct. 29th, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. J. Bredberg, by Rev. E. K. Tuttle, MR. JOHN PETERSON and Miss CORA BREDBERG.

At St. John's Church, Nov. 1st, by Rev. H. N. Bishop, MR. GEORGE BROWNING and Miss SARAH A. MAXWELL, all of this city.

At Fremont, Tazewell County, Oct. 31st, by Rev. E. G. Smith, Mr. MALON ATKINSON, of Lawn Ridge, and Miss ANNA M. EVANS, of Fremont.

At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 30th, by Rev. F. G. Smith, Mr. HENRY C. CULLOM, of Deer Creek, and Miss ANNA M. KINGMAN, daughter of Mr. Freeman Kingman, of Fremont.

At Detroit, Michigan, on Tuesday, October 29th, by the Rev. Mr. ..., Mr. JOSIAH S. GODDARD, of New York, and Miss GEORGIANA L. TABOR, daughter of Jos. Tabor, Esq., of Detroit, formerly of this city.

In the Town of Jefferson, on Saturday, Oct. 26th, by D. Bocah, Esq., Mr. JOHN GRAHAM and Miss JULIA WOODVILLE, both of Leyden.

In this city, on Saturday evening, Nov. 2d, by Rev. H. N. Bishop, WILLIAM MORLEY, Esq., and Miss MARY S. ORR, all of Chicago.

On the 10th of October, Mr. E. WARREN CALKINS, of Geneseo, Ill., and Miss MARY S. PROUTY, of Brooklyn, Iowa.

At Waukegan, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Henry Shute, BENJAMIN F. BURNHAM, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss CELESTE SHUTE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED:

In this city, at the residence of his son in law, H. H. Nash, 187 West Madison street, on Nov. 4, FLORUS D. MENCHAW, Esq., late of Washington county, N. Y., aged 81 years.

At Lane, Ogle county, Illinois, on the 5th instant, DAVID YOUNG, aged 45 years, formerly of Paisley and Glasgow, Scotland.

At his residence, on Blue Island street, on Tuesday, at 1¼ o'clock, EADON PUTNEY. Funeral at Congregational Church, corner Blue Island street and Calumet avenue, at 2½ o'clock, on Friday, Nov. 1st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

At Monee, Ill., on Tuesday, the 29th ult., JERRY G. SCOTT and Miss ANNA REYNES.

In Peru, Ill., Oct. 27th, LIZZIE, daughter of B. Frank and Josiah B. Pomeroy, of this city, aged nine months and five days.

In this city, Nov. 2nd, of Consumption, FRANCES M. MARSH, wife of Charles A. Taylor, and daughter of Oliver and Melinda Marsh, formerly of New Haven, Conn.

In this city, on Saturday evening, the 2d inst., of consumption, THOMAS H. WADE, aged 21 years. Boston papers please copy.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, at 1 o'clock, at his residence on Lexington street, near North avenue, from injuries received at the late explosion on Franklin street, GEO. GURNEY, aged 31 years.

In this city, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3d, 1861, FRANCIS COYLE, aged 25 years, and EDMOND COYLE, aged 22 years.

In this city, on yesterday (Monday), from the effects of injuries received by the late explosion on Franklin street, JAMES H. LYNCH, aged 21 years.

In Boston, at Brighton, Nov. 12th, ult., of Consumption, ADA CHAPMAN, wife of George C. Walker, of this city, aged twenty five years.

DR. N. S. DODGE, formerly of Buffalo, now of Chicago, gives special attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES.

Much improvement has been made by Dr. Dodge in the treatment of Lungs, and diseases of more importance, ... by inhalation of ...

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a alias writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of ... plaintiff, and against ... defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 29th day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public auction, all the right, title and interest of said ... in and to the following described property, to wit: ... north of ... principal meridian, ... recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By T. H. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 4th day of November, 1861.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

A SONG FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Air: *Marseilles Hymn.*

BY JAMES PATRICK, OHIO.

Ye Union men, awake to glory!
See our Stars and Stripes unfurled;
That flag is famed in warlike story,
The freedom's banner o'er the world.
Shall Southern tyrants, plotting treason,
Divide our States, in friendship bound,
Resist the laws, without a reason,
And scatter crime and misery round?

CHORUS.
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
Sustain our country's cause.
March on, march on, our land to save!
Its liberty and laws.

We've prospered as a happy nation,
By equal laws to every man,
Without regard to wealth or station,
Or kingly crafts our rights to scan.
Oh! shall those laws of Freedom perish
For which our fathers fought and bled,
And Washington through life did cherish,
And patriot sires to battle led?

CHORUS.
To arms! to arms! ye brave!

The shade of Ellsworth hovers o'er us,
And Lyon's spirit fain would lead;
Their sacred memories, now before us,
Urge on to many a glorious deed,
Then fall in ranks, your arms make ready,
And for the contest now prepare;
Pray God to make your advance steady,
That we a Union victory share.

CHORUS.
To arms! to arms! ye brave.

COLONEL EDWARD D. BAKER.

October 21st, 1861.

Not as we sorrow when a soldier dies,
Do we lament the man who fell to-day;
We look to see our soldiers in the fray,
The light of battle blazing in their eyes!
His place was elsewhere; not aloof from strife,
But dealing surer vengeance on the foe.
The laurels that he won in Mexico,
Gave him the right to lead a peaceful life.
'Twas his to grapple in the halls of State
With rampant Treason, while his fiery words
Roused thousands of brave men, who snatched their swords
To cut the way to Freedom—not too late!
He should have served us there, (who could so well?)
Not in the fatal field on which he fell!

R. H. STODDARD.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Report of Adjutant-General Thomas to the Secretary of War.

From the lengthy report of Adjutant-General Thomas to the Secretary of War, on the military management of the Western Department, we make the following extract relative to the condition of affairs in Kentucky two weeks ago:

We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12 o'clock, P. M., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department of Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enroll themselves to engage in conflict with their relations on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of Green River with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which with the force he had he would not be able to resist; but nevertheless he would fight them. He, as well as the citizens of the State, said that the Border State of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State. His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin River, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green River (see paper No. 14). On being asked the question, what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation occurred in the presence of Ex Secretary Guthrie and Gen. Woods. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels. But he thought Gen. Sherman over estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive and carry the war to the fire-sides of the enemy; that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive and to keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off.

Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked, What became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed into the hands of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels; and others, refused to surrender those in their possession alleging the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of individuals, scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky.

Having ascertained that 6,200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 3,000 of them were ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 3,200 were sent to Gen. Sherman at Louisville. Negley's Brigade at Pittsburgh, 2,800 strong, two companies of the 19th infantry from Indianapolis, the 8th Wisconsin Regiment at St. Louis, the 2d Minnesota Volunteers at Pittsburgh, and two regiments in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky—making in all a reinforcement for that State of about 10,000 men.

We left Louisville at 3 p. m. for Lexington, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; remained there a few hours and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexington, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels; that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State must necessarily devolve upon the Free States of the West and Northwest.

Respectfully submitted,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Generals Lane and Sturgis—Their Policies Compared.

Gen. Sturgis's command has been following one day behind Gen. Lane on the road from Kansas City to Springfield. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been traveling with Sturgis, was at first bitterly prejudiced against Lane's "jayhawkers," but he seems to have had his eyes opened. Writing from Osceola, after describing the desolation there, he says:

"There is great complaint in this country against Gen. Lane. When I stop at houses, as I travel along, and listen to the pathetic stories of the women—how Lane has taken everything they had—I have pitied them from my heart, and could say no Buckeye could do as he does. The next Union man I met who knew the man Lane had so despoiled, would say—'Lane served him right.' Yesterday I stopped at a farm house where the post-office was kept; the poor woman, who was sick, informed me that Lane took her clothing, and shoes from her children's feet. I resolved that Lane was a scoundrel, and had no soul; but I met a Union man a mile or two off, who told me Lane did so because Johnson, the proprietor of said house, was the most notorious leader of the secesh forces in this country. He had killed one Union man with his own hands, and had robbed a host of families. Our forces go along treating the most miserable traitors as gentlemen, not even stopping to ask questions, but Lane and his men know the men of old, and they demand 'eye for eye and tooth for tooth.'"

Gen. Sturgis says he can bring the whole of North Missouri back to her allegiance with our little army, and not fight a battle, if Gen. Lane did not undo and stir up contention. Gen. Sturgis *invites* rebels to come to their homes and take care of their families. Gen. Lane says, gentlemen, *go* home, I have left your families helpless, and your presence is positively demanded or they will perish. He takes their horses, cattle, and does not run the niggers out of camp as our commander invariably does. Gen. Sturgis says to every negro, "we do not want you." Gen Lane, "go or come when you please;" and to the master, "find him if you can—he is not troubling me or my command." Such are the widely distinct policies of the Generals going the same road. Which policy our army will be driven to adopt (if by chance Headquarters should adopt *any policy*) time will determine.

Rev. Byron Sunderland on Emancipation.

Rev. Byron Sunderland, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church in Washington, and a man whose conservative views have hitherto been conspicuous, preached the funeral sermon over the dead Senator Baker, in presence of the chief officers of the Government and of the Army. It was a solemn moment, and Dr Sunderland proved himself equal to it. The occasion of Baker's death led him to speak of the causes and the result of the war. The *cause*, he said, was SLAVERY—the *result*, he added, must be EMANCIPATION! Brave words in such a presence, and on such an occasion Heaven grant they may be prophetic. He then proceeded:

"Under such a standard as this, he said, the war at once becomes a holy one. It appeals to all the highest impulses of human nature, and all the dearest hopes of the struggling millions of mankind. It takes the contest away from the dust of Babel of political jugglery and strife, and hallows it among the most sacred memorials of the American Revolution. Party and sect, prejudice and passion, self-interest and aggrandizement sink in the dust before the feet and at the altars of the genius of liberty.

"In the achievement of the result before our country no sacrifice that we can make is too sacred or too great. It cost our fathers much of blood and treasure to establish this Union. Let us all be willing to expend as much to maintain it. The death of Leonidas sanctified Thermopylae; the death of Warren sanctified Bunker Hill. So, the death of Baker sanctified Virginia—rendering the spot where he fell, dying for human freedom, 'sacred soil' indeed."

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. HOUSTON.—The Louisville *Courier* of the 19th, has a report of the death of the ex Governor of Texas, which is said to have occurred on the 9th inst. A letter, however, from Houston, dated the next day, states that he was still alive, with some slight assurance of his recovery.

REPORT IN GEN. FREMONT'S CASE.

The Adjutant-General's Observations in Missouri.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 30.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 19, 1861.

GENERAL: When I did myself the honor to ask you to accompany me on my Western tour, it was with a view of availing myself of your experience as Adjutant-General of the Army. Finding that the result of my investigation might (as I at first apprehended) have an important effect, not only upon the Army of the West, but upon the interests of the whole country, I requested you to take full notes upon all points connected with the object of my visit. As you have informed me that you have carefully complied with my wish, I now respectfully request you to submit your report as early as practicable, in order that the President may be correctly advised as to the administration of affairs connected with the Army of the West.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.
Brigadier-General L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report requested in your letter of the 19th inst.

We arrived at St. Louis, as you are aware, at 2½ A. M., Oct. 11. After breakfast, rode to Benton Barracks, above the city. On the street leading to the camp passed a small field work in course of construction. Found the camp of great extent, with extensive quarters, constructed of rough boards. Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection; but some one mentioned that Gen. McKinstry, principal Quartermaster, who made the disbursements, gave the cost at $15,000. If so, it was judicious. The total cost should be ascertained. Gen. Curtis was in command. Force present, 140 officers, 3,388 men, principally detachments, except the 1st Iowa Cavalry—34 officers, 904 men—having horses, but without equipment.

Gen. Curtis said of Gen. Fremont that he found no difficulty in getting access to him, and when he presented business connected with his command it was attended to. Gen. Fremont, however, never consulted him on military affairs, nor informed him of his plans. Gen. Curtis remarked that while he would go with freedom to Gen. Scott and express his opinions, he would not dare to do so to Gen. Fremont. He deemed Gen. Fremont unequal to the command of an army, and said that he was no more bound by law than by the winds. He considered him to be unequal the command of the army in Missouri.

After dinner, rode to the Arsenal below the city; Capt. Callender in charge. Garrison, for its protection, under Major Granger, 3d cavalry. But very few arms on hand, a number of heavy guns designed for gun boats and mortar boats. The Captain is engaged in making ammunition. He said he had heard that some person had a contract for making the carriages for these guns; that if so, that he knew nothing of it, and that it was entirely irregular, he being the proper officer to attend to such work. This, in my opinion, requires investigation. He expected soon to receive funds, and desired them for current purposes; was fearful, however, that they might be diverted to other purposes.

Visited a large hospital not far distant from the Arsenal, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Bailey, U. S. A. It was filled with patients, mostly doing well. Hospital in fine order, and a credit to the service. The Doctor had an efficient corps of assistants from the volunteer service, and in addition a number of Sisters of Charity as nurses. God bless these pure and disinterested women!

Col. Andrews, Chief Paymaster, called on me and represented irregularities in the Pay Department, and desired instructions from the Secretary for his government, stating that he was required to make payments and transfers of money contrary to law and regulations. Once, objecting to what he conceived an improper payment, he was threatened with confinement by a file of soldiers. He exhibited an order for the transfer of $100,000 to the Quartermaster's Department, which was irregular. Exhibited abstract of payments by one Paymaster (Major Felizer) to 42 persons appointed by Gen. Fremont, viz: 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 9 Captains, 15 1st Lieutenants, 11 2d Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assistant Surgeons; total, 42. Nineteen of these have appointments as Engineers, and are entitled to Cavalry pay. (See exhibit annexed, No. 1.) A second abstract of payments was furnished, but not vouched for as reliable, as the Paymaster was sick. It is only given to show the excess of officers of rank appointed to the Major General's Body Guard of only 300 men, the commander being a Colonel, &c. (See exhibit No. 2.) The whole number of irregular appointments made by Gen. Fremont was said by Col Andrews to be nearly 200. The following is a copy of one of these appointments:

"HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Aug. 28, 1861.

"Sir: You are hereby appointed Captain of Cavalry, to be employed in the Land Transportation Department, and will report for duty at these Headquarters.

"J. C. FREMONT, Major Gen. Com'dg.

"To Capt. FELIX VOGEL, present."

(See Exhibit, No. 3.)

I also saw a similar appointment given to an individual on Gen. Fremont's staff as Director of Music with the rank and commission of Captain of Engineers! This person was a musician in a theatre in St. Louis. Paymaster Andrews was verbally instructed by me not to pay him—the persons having presented the two papers and demanded his pay. Col. Andrews also stated that these appointments bore one date, but directed payments, in some cases, a month or two anterior thereto. He was then without funds, excepting a small amount.

The principal Commissary, Captain Haines, had no outstanding debts. He expected funds soon.

Major Allen, Principal Quartermaster, had recently taken charge at St. Louis, but reported great irregularities in his Department, and requested special instructions. This he deemed important, as orders were communicated by a variety of persons, in an irregular manner, all requiring disbursements of money. These orders were frequently given verbally. (See Exhibit No. 4.) He was sending, under Gen. Fremont's orders, large amounts of forage from St. Louis to the army at Tipton, where corn was abundant and cheap. The distance was 160 miles. He stated the indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis to be $4,506,309 73-100.

In regard to the contract. Without an examination of the accounts it will be difficult to arrive at the facts. It is the expressed belief of many intelligent gentlemen in St. Louis that Gen. Fremont has around him, and in his staff, persons directly and indirectly concerned in furnishing supplies. The following is a copy of a letter signed by Leonidas Haskell, Captain and A. D. C. He, though on General Fremont's staff, is said to be a contractor for hay, and forage, and mules. The person named in his note, Col. Degraf, is his partner:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CAMP LILLIE, Oct. 2, 1861.

SIR: I am requested by the Commanding General to authorize Col. Degraf to take any hay that has been contracted for by the Government, his receipt for the same being all the voucher you require. Respectfully yours,

LEONIDAS HASKELL, Captain A. D. C.

(See exhibit No. 6)

What does this mean? Contractors deliver forage to Quartermasters, who issue the same. But here another party steps in, and for the purpose, and if a contractor or the copartner of one, of filling his own contract. It is difficult to suppose that this double transaction is done without consideration. The accounts in this case should be examined, and the price paid to Degraf be compared to that paid to the contractors whose forage was seized. This same Capt. Haskell, A. D. C., was a contractor for mules. He desired Capt. Turnley to receive his animals, "good, bad and indifferent," as Capt. Turnley said. This he would not do, but stated his prices for the different classes of mules, "wheel," "lead," &c. Besides, he had more mules than he could possibly send to the army. Notwithstanding all this, he received an order to inspect and receive Mr. Haskell's mules as rapidly as possible. Capt. Turnley very soon after received an order from Gen. Fremont to leave St. Louis and go into the interior of Missouri. (See exhibit No. 7, showing his great labor and responsibility.)

By directions of Gen. Meigs, advertisements were published for proposals to furnish grain and hay, and contracts were subsequently made for specific sums—28 cents per bushel for corn, 30 cents for oats, and $17 95 per ton for hay. In face of this, another party in St. Louis, Baird, or Baird & Palmer, (Palmer being of the old firm in California, Palmer, Cook & Co., Gen. Fremont's agents in that State,) were directed to send to Jefferson City, where hay and corn abound, as fast as possible, 100,000 bushels of oats, with a corresponding amount of hay, at 33 cents per bushel for the grain, and $19 per ton for hay. (See Voucher No. 7.)

Capt. Edward M. Davis, a member of his staff, received a contract by the direct order of Gen. Fremont for blankets. They were examined by a board of army officers, consisting of Capt. Hendershott, 7th Artillery; Capt. Harris, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. Turnley, Assistant Quartermaster. The blankets were found to be made mostly of cotton, and to be rotten and worthless. Notwithstanding this decision, they were purchased and given to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital.

Among the supplies sent by Gen. Fremont to the army now in the field may be enumerated 500 half barrels, to carry water in a country where water is abundant, and 500 tons of ice.

We examined the barracks in course of construction in St. Louis near and around the private house occupied by him as quarters—the Brant house, which, by-the-way, is rented for $6,000 per annum. These barracks have brick foundations and brick outer walls, weather-boarded, and are sufficient as quarters and stables for 1,000 men. Like those of Camp Benton, these barracks were built by contract on published proposals. They are certainly more expensive and more permanent than the quarters a temporary army would require, and the precise cost of them, though difficult to get at, should be ascertained.

A pontoon bridge has been erected across the Ohio River by Gen. Fremont, at Paducah. A ferry boat, in a region where such boats are readily procured, would be just as efficient and much less expensive.

Contracts, it will be seen, were given to individuals without resorting to advertisements for bids, as is required by the law and the army regulations.

Having received an intimation from another quarter of an impropriety, I called on Capt. McKeever, A. A. G., for the facts which he gave me as follows: One week after the receipt of the President's order modifying Gen. Fremont's proclamation relative to the emancipation of slaves, Gen. Fremont, by note to Capt. McKeever, required him to have 200 copies of the original Proclamation, and Address to the Army of the same date, printed immediately and sent to Ironton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, of the Indiana cavalry, for distribution through the country. Capt. McKeever had the copies printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows:

"Adjutant General will have 200 copies of Proclamation of Commanding General, dated 30th of August, together with Address to Army of the same date, and sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, Indiana cavalry. Maj. Garrett will distribute it through the country.

J. C. F., Commanding General.

September 23d, 1861."

We left St. Louis Oct. 13, for Gen. Fremont's headquarters, at Tipton, 160 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, 125 miles from St. Louis. Gen. Price was in command of the place, with a force of 1,200 men. The 8th Iowa was there, *en route* for Tipton. At this place there were accumulated a large quantity of forage, landed from steamboats, and means of transportation; also, the half barrels for carrying the water, and a number of mules, which Capt. Turnley said he could not get forward, having no control over the transportation by railroad.

We arrived in Tipton at 9 A. M. of the 13th. The Secretary of War was called on by Gen. Fremont, and, upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syracuse, five miles distant, to review Gen. McKinstry's division, about 8,000 strong. This body of troops is said to be the best equipped and best supplied of the whole army. They certainly are, so far as means of transportation are concerned.

At Tipton, beside Gen. Fremont and staff, his body-guard, &c., I found a part of Gen. Hunter's 1st Division and Gen. Asboth's 4th Division.

The force designed to act against Price consists of five divisions, as follows:

1st Division	Hunter's	at Tipton	9,750
2d Division	Pope's	at Georgetown	9,220
3d Division	Sigel's	at Sedalia	7,980
5th Division	Asboth's	at Tipton	6,451
6th Division	McKinstry's	at Syracuse	5,388
Total			38,789

As soon as I obtained a view of the several encampments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many respects; that he himself required 100 wagons, but that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the road. His cavalry regiment (Ellis's) had horses and indifferent arms, but no equipments. The men had to carry their cartridges in their vest pockets—consequently on their first day's march from Jefferson City, in a heavy rain which fell, the cartridges were destroyed. This march to Tipton (35 miles) was made on a mud road, heavy and miry with rains, and parallel to the railroad and but a little distance from it. The troops were directed by Gen. Fremont to march without provisions or knapsacks, and without transportation. A violent rain-storm came up, and the troops were exposed to it all night; were without food for 24 hours; and when food was received, the beef was found to be spoiled.

Gen. Hunter stated to me that he had just received a written report from one of his Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Gen. Fremont in Europe. I will here state that Gen. Sherman, at Louisville, made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms. He had given the men orders to file down the nipples. In conversation with Col. Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General at Louisville, just from California, he stated that Mr. Selover, who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the profits of the purchase of these arms was $30,000.

When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take 41 wagons with him, when he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported to headquarters. At this time, Col. Stevenson, of the 7th Missouri Regiment, was, without Gen. Hunter's knowledge, taken from him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one regiment at Jefferson City fit to take the field.

Gen. Hunter also showed me the order for marching to Durock Ferry, dated at Tipton, Oct. 10, which he did not receive until the 12th. (Exhibit No. 10.) He also showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to march. (Exhibit No. 11.) This order was changed to one requiring him to make a single day's march. (Exhibit No. 12)

When Gen. Pope received his order to march to Georgetown, 25 miles distant, he wrote back to Gen. Hunter a letter, which I read. It set forth the utter impossibility of his moving for the want of transportation and supplies, and asked whether Gen. Fremont could mean what he had written.

All of the foregoing facts go to show the want of military foresight on the part of Gen. Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into, and maintaining in, the field, the forces under his command.

Gen. Hunter also stated that although the second in command, he never was consulted by Gen. Fremont, and never knew anything of his intentions. Such a parallel, I will venture to assert, cannot be found in the annals of military warfare. I have also been informed that there is not a Missourian on his staff—not a man acquainted personally with the topography and physical characteristics of the country or its people.

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Gen. Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of July, called there from New York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Missouri, where the rebels had no embodied force. The Confederate forces in the State were those under Price and McCulloch, near Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, and those under Pillow, Jeff Thompson, and Hardee, in Southeast Missouri.

Two Regiments held Rolla, near the terminus of the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, Boonville, Lexington and Kansas City had each a garrison of 300 or 400 men behind entrenchments. Cairo and Bird's Point were fortified, and defended with heavy artillery. (Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau were fortified after Gen. Fremont's arrival.) All these places could be re inforced by railroad and river from St. Louis and Northwestern States, and could hold out till re-inforced, even if attacked by superior force.

On his arrival in St. Louis, Gen. Fremont was met by Capt. Cavender, 1st Missouri, and Major Farrar, aid-de-camp to Gen. Lyon, with statements from the latter, and requests for re-inforcements; Major Phelps, M. C., from Springfield, Dr. Miller of Omaha, and many other citizens, having ample means of information, made the same representations, and urged the sending of re-inforcements. To Governor Gamble, Gen. Fremont said, "Gen. Lyon is as strong as any other officer in this line." He failed to strengthen Lyon, and the result, as is well known, was the defeat of that most gallant officer. The two regiments at Rolla should have been pushed forward, and the whole of Pope's nine regiments brought by rail to St. Louis and Rolla, and thence sent to Lyon's force. Any other General in such an emergency would have pursued this obvious course.

The battle of Springfield (or more strictly Wilson's Creek)—one of the most desperate ever fought on this continent—took place Aug. 10, when the brave Lyon fell, and the troops bore down by greatly superior numbers were obliged to fall back, but were unpursued by a badly beaten foe.

Gen. Fremont called four regiments from North Missouri, and went with them to Cairo. It is evident that he had no intention of reinforcing Gen. Lyon, for the two regiments at Rolla, 125 miles only from Springfield, received no orders to march, and were not supplied with transportation, and thirty or forty hired wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla, Aug. 4, seven days before the battle, and were returned to St. Louis.

After the news of the battle had reached St Louis, four other regiments were drawn from Pope in North Missouri, and sent to Rolla. Better to have called in these troops before the battle, as after the battle the whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The six regiments accomplished nothing. They were not ordered to advance and cover the retreat of Lyon's army, although it was supposed in St. Louis that Price and McCulloch were following it, and that Hardee had moved up to cut off his retreat on the Gasconade.

An advance of three regiments would have enabled the army to retrace its steps, and to beat the forces of Price and McCulloch so badly that they would have been unable to follow our force in their retreat. It is said that every officer in Lyon's army expected to meet reinforcements, and to return with them, and drive Price and McCulloch from the Southwest.

Gen. Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, called thither on a suggestion from Washington, as an adviser. Gen. Fremont submitted to him for consideration and advice a paper called "Dispositions for Retaking Springfield." It sets out with a statement that Springfield is the strong stragetical point of that wide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the whole Southwestern Missouri, commanding an area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did not this enter the brain of the Major General before the fall of Lyon, and he strain every nerve to hold that important key in his possession?

Gen. Hunter, in answer to the paper, replied, "Why march on Springfield, where there is no enemy, and nothing to take? Let me rather take the troops and proceed to Lexington, in which direction Price was marching, and where he expected to be joined by 40,000 rebels." Instead of this he was sent to Rolla, without instructions, and remained there until ordered to Jefferson City, still without instructions, and thence to Tipton, where we found him. (See exhibit, No. 13.)

No steps having been taken by Gen. Fremont to meet Price in the field he moved forward his line of march, plainly indicating his intention of proceeding to Lexington. When within some 35 miles of the place, he remained ten or more days, evidently expecting that some movement would be made against him. None being made, he advanced, and, with his much superior force, laid siege to Lexington, which was defended by Mulligan with 2,700 men, on the 12th of September, and captured it in nine days thereafter, on the 21st of September.

Now for the facts to show that this catastrophe could have been prevented, and Price's army destroyed before or after that disastrous affair; Before Price got to Lexington, the forces to resist him were the following: At Jefferson City, 5,500; at Rolla, 4,000; along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about 5,000; on the western line of Missouri, under Lane, down near Fort Scott, 2,200; Mulligan's force at Lexington, 2,700; a large force in Illinois, along the Mississippi River and on the Iowa line. Outside of St. Louis were some 17,000; in St. Louis itself, 18,000. Say, however, that there were only 10,000 there. Hunter's plan up to Sunday, Sept. 12, was to concentrate from St. Louis, Jefferson City, and Rolla, also from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, 20,000 men, and relieve Mulligan. He said that if Price was a soldier, Lexington was already fallen; but with energy, Price could be captured, with all his baggage and plunder. The objection to this that may be urged—that there was no transportation—is an idle one. The railroad and the river were at command, and the march from Sedalia was only 45 miles long. The force could, Gen. Hunter supposed, be thrown into Lexington by Thursday, and, as it appears, before it was taken.

Gen. Fremont ordered Sturgis in North Missouri to Lexington, and by crossing the river to reinforce Mulligan. Sturgis had only 1,100 men, and on reaching the river opposite the town, found it commanded by Price, and of course was compelled to fall back. Hunter's plan of moving these troops was to strike the river at a point below Lexington in our control, to cross it, and march upon the town. In the interview with Gen. Fremont, the question was asked, whether any orders had been given to reinforce Mulligan, and the reply being in the negative, Gen. Hunter suggested orders to Sturgis; and, had the order then been given by telegraph, he would have reached the river before Price had taken possession of the north bank and could have crossed. The order was not given until three days after this interview. The loss of time was fatal.

Mulligan was ordered *from* Jefferson City, then garrisoned with 5,000 troops, with only one regiment, and with that to hold Lexington until he could be relieved. When Lexington fell, Price had under his command 30,000 men, and his force was receiving daily augmentations from the disaffected in the State. He was permitted to gather much plunder, and to fall back toward Arkansas unmolested, until I was at Tipton on the 13th of October, when the accounts were that he was crossing the Osage.

Gen. Hunter expressed to the Secretary of War his decided opinion that Gen. Fremont was incompetent, and unfit for his extensive and important command. This opinion he gave reluctantly, for the reason that he held the position of second in command.

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him is, that he is more fond of the pomp than of the stern realities of the war—that his mind is incapable of fixed attention or strong concentration—that by his mismanagement of affairs since his arrival in Missouri, the State has almost been lost—and that if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri.

Respectfully submitted,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

REOCCUPATION OF SPRINGFIELD.

Great Joy of the Inhabitants.

[Cor. of the Missouri Democrat]

CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., Sunday Evening, Oct. 27.

This has been a gala day for Springfield. On the 11th day of August last, General Lyon's gallant little band of heroes, unsustained in their heroic deeds at Wilson's Creek, unwillingly and regretfully left Springfield to the not very tender mercies of the rebel army. Hundreds of honest citizens who had valiantly done their duty in defending their country and their hearthstones, were now obliged to take a hasty adieu of their families, and tear themselves away to return—when, the Lord only knew. Many families, fearful of the perils and the annoyances of a sojourn in the city when in the hands of the enemy, hastily gathered together a few of their household goods, and joined in the general rout, which, among the citizens of the place, the retirement gradually assumed. Hundreds of these people have since then been wandering here and there, exiles from their families and their homes. Many of them who preferred to remain in the vicinity, have been living with their rifles among the hills and prairies surrounding, they themselves hunted down like wild beasts, and their property plundered and destroyed. Springfield has ever been a loyal town, and perhaps in no city of the State has there from the first beat more honest, manly Union-loving hearts than in the pleasant little capital of the Southwest. Under these circumstances, with friends and relatives scattered to the four winds, it can be imagined how longingly and how wistfully have the people of Springfield looked forward to the day when the old flag they all loved so well should again wave over them, and when old friends and relatives, long banished, should again assemble about the familiar haunts.

They have all been confident that the hour would come, and have patiently bided their time. Fremont's army to them was an army of deliverance, indeed. With what anxious longings had they listened to every rumor of its progress. On Monday night last, growing confident of its near approach, some of the bold spirits of the place hoisted the stars and stripes on the Court House, held as the town was by the rebels. It came near costing some of them their lives, which were only saved by a night flight from town; but it showed the spirit which animated the people, and was but the forerunner of what actually did occur, for all time, four days subsequently.

On the next Friday the rebel occupants of the place were ingloriously routed, and to-day, exactly eleven weeks from the day our troops left it, the city was formally re-captured by our forces.

I said it has been a gala day for Springfield, but I will not attempt to describe the almost universal joy with which the re-apperance of our army has been hailed. Union flags brought forth from their hiding places of so many long weeks, were again unfolded from the fences and dwellings on all sides, while men, women and children rushed down the roadside, often affected even to tears, but yet smiling through them all, shouting out the most cordial welcome.

I wrote you last night from Bolivar, mentioning the departure of Holman's sharp shooters by wagons, and I am now happy to add that his very excellent little battalion, of which we shall hear more one of these days, arrived here by daylight this morning. Col. Carr's Third Illinois cavalry arrived about nine o'clock last night. Three regiments of Sigel's division, the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-fifth Illinois, and one other battery, with two batteries, struck their tents at midnight, and made the march of thirty miles here by one o'clock to-day. The Benton Cadets left camp about four o'clock, and reached the city in good season this afternoon. General Fremont and a portion of his staff pressed ahead and arrived about two o'clock, p. m. All of the above are now duly encamped or quartered about the town.

Gen. Fremont is occupying the old quarters of General Lyon.

The remaining portion of Sigel's division, and perhaps a portion of Asboth's will be here by to-morrow evening.

A Good Day for Mules.

A good story is told of two of our soldiers, at Paducah, which will pay for its space in repeating. When our troops first received their teams they were troubled to procure forage; so the mules were turned loose or tethered in the outskirts of the town. Occasionally a few would be missing, until Uncle Sam found himself minus some twenty-five or thirty. Those which strayed away were caught up by the rebel speculators and taken to Blandville, back of Columbus, where they had accumulated some fifty stolen and purchased animals, which were under five or six keepers. The two privates mentioned (members of the Fortieth Illinois Volunteers,) hearing of the whereabouts of the stock, asked General Smith's permission to attempt their recapture, which, with some misgivings, was granted. The boys dressed in the garb of Kentucky farmers, went and surveyed the field and fold, and set to work. They had whisky with them—whisky such as Kentucky rebels like to get drunk on—good old Bourbon, and the first object was to get them as comfortably tight as possible, which was not long in being accomplished. Then the boys went to the mule yard, let down the bars, mounted two of the best, without saddle or bridle, and started for Paducah, the whole lot following at a break neck pace, and braying in the most diabolical chorus. The keepers were not long in discovering the trick, and gave chase as far as they deemed prudent toward our lines, but to no purpose; and in good season Saturday afternoon the boys made their appearance at Gen. Smith's headquarters to report, their faces beaming with a glow of satisfaction hard to describe. Their report was a condensation of Laconism; so I will give the dialogue:

Gen. Smith—"Well, boys, what luck?"
Soldier—"We got 'em, and more too."
Gen. Smith—"How many did you get?"
Soldier—"Forty, I reckon, haint counted 'em."
Gen. Smith—"But that is more than we have lost. You didn't steal any, I hope."
Soldier—"Steal! Kristopher, steal! No, sirree, but you see we didn't have time to put the bars up after we had got Uncle Sam's out, and the G——d d——d things would foller."

Then the General drew on an elongated countenance, and as sternly as though he had been a Judge and was sentencing a culprit to a lifetime of imprisonment, lectured the soldier roundly for using profane language in the quarters of the general officer. The soldier took the lecture uneasily, twirling his hat nervously the while, and when the General had "subsided" apologized as follows:

"You see, General, we have had to cuss the damned things all day to git 'em into camp, and it's mighty hard to quit off all of a suddenly."

Then the General's rigidity relaxed; a smile, or rather a laugh, came up from his heart, and tried to escape from the corners of his mouth; but discipline is discipline with an old army officer, and it would not do to allow such a breach of decorum to pass unnoticed; but in consideration of the recaptured twenty five mules, "and more too," he did not inflict any severe castigation or put them under arrest, but, thanking them for the services rendered, dismissed them with a caution to leave their profanity behind when they came again to headquarters, and the boys left, declaring, as they closed the door, that "such a pious old cuss hadn't any business to be around among sojers."

An Outbreak in the Indian Territory against the Rebels.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 1st.]

We have some interesting and important information from Arkansas, received through newspapers of that State, which, though a couple of weeks old, contain some items that we have not had from any other source. The Little Rock *True Democrat* of October 17th, publishes a letter to General Albert Pike, the Confederate Indian Commissioner, from the rebel Col. McIntosh, in command of a regiment at Camp Pleasant, expressing great alarm on account of an apprehended attack from a party of Creeks. Colonel McIntosh recommends that the forces in the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations be immediately sent to his assistance. It appears that the Southwestern Indians are by no means unanimous in hostility to the Federal Government, notwithstanding the seductions of General Pike and his secession coadjutors. The Creeks, under the lead of A-poth-le-ho-la, one of the chiefs of the tribe, have been the first to revolt against the treaties whereby their loyalty has been attempted to be transferred from the Union to the Richmond dynasty. A-poth-le-ho-la, gathering a force variously estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000, lately proceeded to the Creek Agency at North Fork, and, tearing down the Confederate flag, hoisted there by McIntosh's regiment, ran up the Stars and Stripes of the Union. Great consternation was created among the Union residents by this uprising, and men, women and children left in great numbers. General McCulloch, then at Fayette, ordered out 1,100 Cherokees, 500 Osages, and a battalion of Colonel Cooper's regiment to "crush the outbreak." The expedition starts probably about the 15th, but we have no means of knowing the result at present.

A dispatch from Gen. McCulloch, dated October 10th, at Fayetteville, gives one Captain Davidson, to whom it is directed, some instructions as to movements of troops, but contains nothing from which can be inferred that McCulloch himself intended marching into Missouri to the aid of Gen. Price. At any rate, it is certain that several thousand secession soldiers will have to be kept in Arkansas to hold the Indians in check, so that the rebel forces will be somewhat distracted and divided in their operations in that quarter.

COL. BAKER AS A POET.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes as follows:

In my comments upon the lamented Colonel Baker, I stated that, in addition to his many other intellectual gifts, he was a fine poet—a remark that was received by many with surprise. I am permitted to publish one of his fugitive pieces, written by him twelve years ago, and now in the possession of an intimate friend in this city. Observe how the last verse applies to his fate:

TO A WAVE.

Dost thou seek a star, with thy swelling crest,
Oh! wave that leavest thy mother's breast?
Dost thou leap from the prisoned depths below
In scorn of their calm and constant flow?
Or art thou seeking some distant land
To die in murmurs upon the strand?

Hast thou tales to tell of the pearl-lit deep,
Where the wave-whelmed mariner rocks in sleep?
Canst thou speak of navies that sunk in pride
Ere the roll of their thunder in echo died?
What trophies, what banners, are floating free
In the shadowy depths of that silent sea?

It were vain to ask, as thou rollest afar,
Of banner, or mariner, ship or star;
It were vain to seek in thy stormy face
Some tale of the sorrowful past to trace.
Thou art swelling high, thou art flashing free,
How vain are the questions we ask of thee!

I too am a wave on a stormy sea;
I too am a wanderer, driven like thee;
I too am seeking a distant land
To be lost and gone ere I reach the strand.
For the land I seek is a waveless shore,
And they who once reach it shall wander no more.

Vanity Fairies.

SENTIMENT: BY A PATRIOTIC COOK.—The Rebellion? It's just like picking a duck; give me hold of it and you'd soon see its Down Fall.

THE "HARD NECESSITIES" OF WAR.—Shot and Shell.

FIDDLESTICKS.—We like to show up fallacious maxims. Here's one. "What man has done man can do!" The idea is all nonsense. It is a fixed fact that when anybody has once Done a Yankee he can't Do him again.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Owing to the "peculiar inducements" by which Volunteers are enlisted in the South, we understand that a C. S. A. recruiting officer is called an Impressario.

A CON. "ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH."—Q.—Why should one French blanket be as good as two of any other kind?

A.—Because the French word *blanquette* signifies a Pear.

ONE OF ARABELLA'S.—"How different you soldiers are from Us," said Arabella to the Captain: "with Us, a Conquest only begins, while with you it ends the Engagement!"

WHAT NEXT?—Crocus considers that the last of the Verdi's is only a Ballo—but, so far as the basso is concerned—a Bellow in Maschera.

A BLACK DRAUGHT.—Raising Contraband soldiers in Dixie.

THE CIRCLE SQUARED, AT LAST.—That great mathematical desideratum, the squaring of the circle, has been realized at last. The problem has been solved by Mr. Seward, whose Circular letter may be considered as the Square thing.

BY A GALLERY GOD.—Why is Gen. Price like "The Seven Sisters?"

Because he is remarkable for nothing except a thundering long Run.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—A highland Yankee being asked "what can best fortify men for a fight?" replied, "Dinner ken."

THE "PEOPLE AT LARGE."—Those why have not yet been sent to Fort Lafayette.

HOW MORTAR-FYING IT WILL BE—If the Virginia Mason can't build a decent reputation for the C. S. A.

A BRAZEN IMAGE.—"The Puseyites and Catholics," said the Divinity-Student, "both base their religion upon Symbols."

"Yes," responded X., "and Cymbals, you know, are very liable to Clash!"

CEREAL AND SERIOUS.—Our Advance on Manassas was disastrous enough, but Louis Napoleon's recent Advance on the price of bread will be more so.

The government of France, like that of England, is not self-sustaining: either Corn or Cotton rule both of those unhappy countries, and as they are now strenuously Denying the Cotton, we foresee that they must speedily Acknowledge the Corn.

There is an intimate connection between the Parisian stomach and barricades. In France, as elsewhere, Dough may be called the sinews of War.

Although the Emperor has it pretty much in his own hands to increase or diminish the popular Loaves, the people, it must be confessed, have some very ugly Twists on the Emperor.

The reason why the Parisian revolutionary sentiment moves so easily, is because it goes with the Grain.

Let the Emperor, then, beware. If he has been so imprudent as to bake the public weal in his regulation loaf of bread, he must not be surprised if the *canaille* beat him, some fine morning, and.....to use a Bowery expression ....Spoil his Crust!

A Fight at Romney—Utter Rout of the Rebels—Our Troops Wanting Blankets and Overcoats.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial]

CAMP CROSSMAN, NEW CREEK, VA., EIGHTH REGIMENT, O. V., Oct. 27th, 1861.

Your readers have no doubt learned through your telegraphic column the news of the battle of Romney. But as such accounts must necessarily be meager, I thought that the numerous friends of the Ohio 4th and 8th among your readers would be gratified with a recital of the heroic manner with which the boys acquitted themselves.

On the 24th word passed through the camp that General Kelley was expected during the day to pay a visit of inspection. After some delay he arrived from Grafton, with his staff. Everything passed off satisfactorily. The General proceeded to Cumberland, to perform a similar office there, and hurried back to New Creek. An unusual flutter was noticeable around headquarters indicative of some movement. Indeed all hands knew that some adventure was on the tapis, and soon it was made manifest, as an order was issued from the respective regimental officers to pull up stakes and prepare for a forward movement. It did not require much ingenuity to guess the quarter shortly to be the scene of a desperate fight. We all guessed Romney, and many a threat was uttered that ere the sun again performed his diurnal journey, *Romney should fall*, if the cost should be the life's blood of many a brave heart that then beat in warm response to the cry of Romney or death!

The hour appointed was 12 M. for the start. The 4th Ohio had left their camp at Pendleton, distance thirty-two miles, and were within six miles, waiting to join us. About five hundred of the 7th Va. under command of Lieut. Colonel Kelley, a son of the General's, Captains Dayton and Hagan's companies also Va. troops, were with us, together with the Ringold Cavalry and McGhee's Va. Lancers. The force numbering about twenty-five hundred, with the wagon train, started soon after 12 P. M. The General overtook them next morning, when he took charge in person. When within seven miles of Romney, our advance guard was attacked by the ambushed pickets. Every step of the way was hotly contested, the Ringold Cavalry, under Captain Keyes, performing feats of valor, driving the enemy before them. Three companies of infantry were ordered to their support, rushing on the double-quick in the face of a hot fire from their heavy pieces of cannon. Shot and shell were literally raining around them. The enemy's fire invariably went over our heads. In the face of heavy musketry and cannon, a gallant dash was made for the rebel battery, when their whole force gave way and took to the woods, making Flora Temple time, leaving us possessors of all their camp equipage, wagons, over a hundred horses, stores and ammunition, in all value fully twenty thousand dollars; and this discomfiture effected at a loss to us of only one man killed and five wounded. The loss occurred in the Virginia 7th. Our boys are full of glee at their success, and mention is made of several instances of personal bravery.

We now hold Romney, and purpose occupying it. Time and opportunity will suggest the next step. Meantime, the glorious success attending our arms at Romney, will give a blow to the rebel cause in that portion of Virginia which will tend very much to break up the crude and disorderly band which their leaders took pride in calling "*Our Army at Romney.*" From their wounded prisoners in our hospital at Romney, we learn their force was 1,700. One of their Colonels, Mr. Armstrong, formerly a resident of this place, and a member of the late Wheeling Convention, was taken prisoner.

The weather is getting very cold here, while our men are yet unprovided with either overcoats or blankets. What a commentary on the interest taken in the men risking their lives for the honor of our country.

A General Transfer of Prisoners.

Yesterday, by virtue of special orders from the Government to Col. Martin Burke and Col. Loomis, all prisoners—military, naval, and political—in Forts Lafayette and Columbus, were placed in charge of a strong escort for transfer to Fort Morgan, in Boston harbor. The order was originally received on Saturday last, was countermanded, but being yesterday reissued, the prisoners were aroused at an early hour, and ordered to prepare for embarkation. Everything being in readiness, the Fort Lafayette prisoners, to the number of 109, were brought under guard to the wharf, and with their effects, put on board a large ferry-boat, which conveyed them to Governor's Island. The ferry-boat came alongside the steamboat State of Maine, which had been chartered by Government, and was lying with steam up alongside the wharf at Fort Columbus, and the prisoners were marched up on board and collected on the hurricane deck, where the roll was called for the second time. Meanwhile, similar preparations for departure had been made at Fort Columbus, and Col. Loomis, Capt. Updegraff, and the other officers, were busy attending to the details of getting the prisoners' baggage in readiness and placing and detailing the guard. The rebels Colonel Pegram, "Commodore" Barron, and other Hatteras Inlet exiles of all ranks, were hard at work packing their effects with their own hands, in the absence of the faithful contrabands who, in a similar clime, would have performed the ungrateful office for them. Marshal Kane and the other prominent prisoners were very loth to leave their comfortable quarters for the uncertainties of Fort Morgan casemates, and some were vehement in vituperation against the Government for their removal. A guard of about 200 regulars in charge of their officers was detailed to accompany the prisoners on the State of Maine, and these being formed in double lines, the prisoners were marched between them to the boat. When all were safe on board, the lines were cast off, and the noble steamer moved away from the wharf with her load of nearly 800 prisoners and 300 soldiers. Orders for the release of ten sailors, and Messrs. Shields, Gilchrist and Schaffer, prisoners in Lafayette, were received by Marshal Murray, yesterday morning, but officer Sampson, who was charged with the delivery of the order to Colonel Burke, reached the fort some time after the parties had left.—*N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 31.*

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "One great want still continues to be men."

Such is not the case out West. Our greatest want continues to be arms.

"Send Lying Dispatches to the People."

It was Napoleon who conceived the military strategy of "lying to the people" in his dispatches, but however false might be the first coloring of the news, there was always something behind it for the slower coach of truth to bring along. What Napoleon could do, as the master of France and the greatest military chieftain of his age, our diplomatic doctors at Washington have taken upon themselves to do, without any of his merit or success. The Associated dispatches is the vehicle employed, and the copy is prepared at the State Department. Here are some specimens of this sort of stuff:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Gen. McCall, with a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery left Prospect Hill this morning to reconnoiter. They marched to Drainsville, ten miles from Prospect Hill, without opposition. Drainsville is within fifteen miles of Leesburg.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

It is evident that the movement of General McCall at the head of his division towards Leesburg, is intended to cut off the rebels. If they have gone in the direction of Harper's Ferry, as some suppose, instead of falling back on Manassas. They have most likely done the latter, and Gen. McCall will probably fail to find an enemy in the direction he is now marching.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Gen. McCall has returned from bivouacking at Drainsville, where he had made a strong reconnoissance, and is now at his old lines at Lewinsville.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Only yesterday, Mr. Seward informed a member of the diplomatic body that the little affair of the Southern insurrection would blow over within three months. The ports would be all opened, and peace and prosperity would reign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

There are rumors of a battle in progress near Leesburg. The Federal troops are known to be entrenched on an island in the river near that place.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

We have possession of the Virginia side of Edwards's Ferry. Additional accounts say that up to 3 o'clock to-day Gen. Stone had held his own satisfactorily there, though his comparatively small force on the Island is engaged with some 4,000 of the enemy. A subsequent dispatch received late this p. m. says Gen. Evans has 4 field pieces and 3 pieces masked, and about 4,000 men. A prisoner taken mentions that he has 4,000 rebel troops, and expects reinforcements. Gen. Stone at that time believed he could occupy Leesburg to-day and hold it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

So far as can be learned, there has been no farther fighting at Edwards's Ferry. The information received thus far, is not entirely entitled to credence. Gen. Banks is now on the Virginia side, commanding in person.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

It is a subject of regret that Col. Baker should have engaged the enemy, when he was ordered to make a reconnoissance only, with strict instructions if attacked to fall back and not fight.

Col. Baker made his will on Saturday last, and deposited it with Col. Webb, and when he left for the field, he said to the latter, "I shall participate in a battle in forty-eight hours. If I fall, I request that you take charge of my body."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The success of the movement of Gen. Stone and Gen. Banks across the Potomac is now established, as the enemy did not venture to make any farther resistance to it yesterday.

A telegraphic dispatch from Gen. McClellan's headquarters is said to have been received at the War office, at two o'clock this afternoon, stating that Leesburg would be taken in an hour. There has been sharp fighting in that neighborhood all the morning. It was also reported that General Stone and General Banks had crossed the Potomac, and were advancing with 30,000 men on Leesburg.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

A flag of truce has crossed the river to recover the dead bodies and inquire the fate of the missing bearer of a flag, not yet returned

This afternoon a rebel brigade was seen going in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappeared behind a wood, where, it is said, there is an earthwork mounting seven guns. This is between the river and Leesburg, two miles from Leesburg.

About the same time Gen. Abercrombie sent word to headquarters that the enemy were advancing towards his position on the Virginia side from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. Orders were issued to push over a strong force to his relief. Up to the present hour (10 P. M.) no attack has been made.

Yesterday, learning that a large force of the enemy was approaching, and had arrived at two points above and below the Ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw our troops from the Virginia shore at Edwards's Ferry and Harrison's Island. This is also necessary from the high stage of the river.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

The War Department is preparing an official list of our losses at the Leesburg battle. It will be published as soon as possible, but a great deal of difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete records of the killed, wounded and missing. The latest reports received from Edwards's Ferry state that all our forces which were engaged at Leesburg are now on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and in excellent condition. The check encountered at Leesburg has not disheartened the Government in the least, but it is believed that some bad blunders were committed.

Now this is the sort of stuff that is palmed off on the Northern people as reliable news—"reliable" because prepared under the immediate eye of the Government. For a week and more the people, who have no other means of information, are left in doubt as to what has actually occurred, and a dark suspicion is adroitly woven in that it was all poor Baker's fault. He "exceeded his instructions;" "brave, but rash, very;" "was only to make a reconnoissance," etc. And how singularly, too, Edwards's Ferry and Harrison's Island, and Stone, and Baker, and Banks, and all the military movements, are mixed in together in a tangled web. Is it strange that no one could comprehend the mystery? We have put Gen. McCall's movements in with the other dispatches, but who imagined he had any part to play in the Leesburg affair. It is all plain enough now that Gen. McClellan planned a great movement; that General Scott defeated it; and that the Secretary of State reported it; and in the light of present information we refer our readers to the above dispatches as marking out the path of ignorance they were made to tread.

Paulsen's Blindfold Chess Play in England.

The arrival of Mr. Paulsen, the American chess player, in London, has already been noticed. Mr. Paulsen, it will be remembered, played against Paul Morphy at the chess tournament held in New York some time since. He now appears in London as a blindfold player, beating no less than ten opponents simultaneously. The London *Star* has this account of his wonderful performance:

"Mr. Paulsen offered to play, blindfolded, ten of the best players of this country, and to carry on the games simultaneously. Mr. Paulsen had previously been victorious in a contest on the same terms with fifteen players; but they were not all first-class, and after his triumph he expressed a wish to be pitted against ten of the ablest players that could be produced. The match of yesterday has excited great interest in chess circles since the preliminaries were arranged, and when it commenced there was a numerous company in the room, which, it is needless to say, consisted chiefly of chess-players. The following are the names of the ten gentlemen who were Mr. Paulsen's opponents, viz: 1. Mr. Mackenzie, amateur; 2. Mr. Sabouroff, Russian Embassy; 3. Mr. Maude, London Chess Club; 4. Mr. Howard, St. James's Club; 5. Mr. Barnes, St. George's Club; 6. Mr. Burden, amateur; 7. Mr. Campbell; 8. Mr. Robey; 9. Mr. Lamb, amateur; 10. Mr. Wormald, Hon. Secretary St. James's Club.

"At two o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Paulsen ascended a platform in the centre of the room and seated himself in a chair. For the instruction of those who are uninitiated in chess matters it may be stated that literally he was not blindfolded—that is to say, there was no bandage round his eyes; but as his back was towards the players, and his face directly towards the window, it was physically impossible that he could see anything on the boards of his opponents. He was quite cool and collected, and appeared to contemplate the result without any misgiving. He had the first move in all the games, and he announced king's pawn 2 all round. The game proceeded slowly, and it soon became apparent that, although Mr. Paulsen had undertaken only to combat ten opponents, he was really playing against the most of the gentlemen in the room, who were consulting with his opponents as to the tactics by which he could be defeated. The match was entirely for honor. Mr. Paulsen, indeed, had a small bet in his own favor with Mr. Mackenzie, but otherwise there was no betting. Now as to the result. At five o'clock Mr. Campbell was declared the victor in his game; at ten o'clock Mr. Sabouroff was equally fortunate, and at half past ten Mr. Mackenzie confessed himself beaten and resigned. About half past twelve Mr. Robey offered to draw, which Mr. Paulsen agreed to, although he had the best of the game, and about five minutes after the game with Mr. Barnes was also drawn. Shortly after one o'clock Mr. Lamb's game was also drawn. The remaining games were drawn.

"During the contest, which lasted nearly twelve hours, Mr. Paulsen was out of his chair for about two minutes, and the only refreshment he partook of was a glass of water."

The Estate of John A. Washington at Mount Vernon.

An application was made to Provost Judge Frieze, of Alexandria, on Saturday, to have the Government take possession of the estate of the late John A. Washington, at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of securing the claims of Union men. When John A. Washington left for the rebel army, he placed the care of the estate in the hands of one Turner. Turner, however, soon caught the secession fever, and went down to Occoquan creek to join the rebels there. Nearly all the slaves were either taken away or ran away. The army captured nearly all the horses and cows, and only one able bodied man, a slave, named Gabriel Johnson, was left on the place, with a few superannuated contrabands. Gabriel was, however, true to his trust, and worked the farm as best he could—hiring help, selling grain, paying claims and acting as general agent. There is now standing on the farm one hundred and fourteen acres of corn, of which Gabriel has sold one hundred acres, at ten dollars per acre, to be cut, measured, husked and carried off at the expense of the purchaser. Judge Frieze complimented Gabriel on his faithfulness, and promised to see him taken care of.

Painful Rumor.

There was a painful rumor whispered about last evening that one of our most prominent citizens—a man who has hitherto borne an unblemished reputation, and is one of the pillars of a flourishing city church—has several times of late been guilty of beating his wife, and sometimes in the most shameful manner. From all we can learn there is, we fear, too much truth in the rumor. In justice to the person in question it is, however, proper to state that, if he did beat his wife in the manner described, it was—at chess.

News from Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

NO NEW MOVEMENTS.

Since the rebels have run away from Gen. McCall's division, there is nothing of interest to report, the movements and position of our own forces being contraband. Our scouts range the country round for ten to fifteen miles, but find nothing except the desolated tracks of the rebel hordes.

A DEFAULTING OFFICER.

A Lieut-Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment has resigned his commission, and the resignation is accepted, when, unfortunately, he has borrowed several hundred dollars from the regiment.

UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The army chaplains held a meeting this morning, at Trinity Church, in this city. The principal object appeared to be the concentration of their efforts so as to procure the passage of a law more clearly defining their position and rank, their relations to other officers, and the uniform they should wear. The law now prescribes that they shall have the pay of captains of cavalry, but does not designate their uniform. It was finally determined to present this matter to the President and the proper military authorities, through a committee, and to agree upon what action it is necessary Congress shall take in order to remedy the evils complained of.

THE NUMBER OF THE SICK.

The weekly reports from the hospitals show the following as the number of inmates for the week ending Oct. 25: On E street, 80; Seminary, 120; Union, 163; Columbian, 231; Circle, 42; Alexandria, 134. Total, 830. This is a decrease since last week.

THE STORY ABOUT CAPT. DUPONT'S CLERK.

The *Tribune's* story of the running away of Capt. Dupont's clerk grew out of what the boys call "a sell." Some wag innocently remarked that "the clerk had gone to parts unknown," with all the papers, orders, etc. Without stopping to think that he himself was ignorant of the destination of the fleet, the vigilant "special" at once informed the *Tribune* that the clerk had gone to secesh.

VALUE OF PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

I have before alluded to the enhanced rates of rents in Washington since the Army of Occupation came here. The effect has also been to raise the value of real estate. A gentleman showed me a piece of property to-day that last June would not have sold for twenty thousand dollars, that is now rated at fifty thousand. Indeed, the owner will not part with it at that price.

LUMBER CONTRACT.

A contract for supplying one million feet of lumber in Washington was awarded to-day to F. S. Bletz, Columbia, Pa., for fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY IN WASHINGTON.

There are at least a hundred citizens of Washington in the rebel army, or in some way connected with the rebel government. Their property is to be immediately confiscated under the late law of Congress. In many instances owners of large estates deserted them at the commencement of the war. Others of well known secession proclivities have remained here thus far, unharmed and unmolested, and in many instances have been extensively patronized in their business by the government. There are numerous cliques of residents who do not hesitate to avow their disunion sentiments, though in no offensive manner, for that would submit them to immediate arrest.

REBEL MONEY IN ALEXANDRIA.

Some Confederate money, having been put in circulation in Alexandria, Gen. Montgomery issued an order prohibiting the use of it, under penalties. It has been withdrawn.

TREASURY NOTES ISSUED.

Thirty-nine millions of the 7.30 Treasury notes have been issued.

ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

There is little or no interest felt in the Maryland State election, which is to be held on Wednesday of next week. The Union ticket will of course be elected. The candidate of the Peace party is Benj. C. Howard, who has been for years the official reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. In accepting the nomination he says, if elected, "he will endeavor to discharge his duties so as to promote the interests *of the State* in the present crisis."

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

Through some channel, unknown, perhaps, even to the authorities, we continue to receive news from rebel quarters, of later dates and of a more reliable character than heretofore. It is evident that our outside line of pickets are very loose in the management of their lines, while communication through Maryland seems freer than ever. The secessionists in Washington are usually well posted of the doings of their friends in the South.

AN ADVANCE POSITIVE—THE ARMY GOING FORWARD.

There need exist no longer any grave apprehensions as to the grand army of the Potomac going into winter quarters in this vicinity. The President, it is understood, has assured several distinguished gentlemen that a forward movement of the army is determined on, though at what time it is not proper to state. Those who have not been fully posted have been quite loud in urging an immediate advance, fearful at the same time it was not contemplated by those in authority. The impatience of the people may be set at rest for the present. It is not at all improbable that a movement will be made and a victory achieved before the distant public are aware that anything has occurred to disturb the inactivity of the army just now.

I have seen several officers who were in Fairfax village during the present week. No fortifications of the rebels are to be seen in that vicinity. The main body of the army is still at Manassas, where they evidently intend to await an attack. One or two regiments are near Centerville (five miles beyond Fairfax), merely for the purpose of performing picket duty.

Professor Horsford's Mode of Preserving Cider.

We have been asked so many times to reprint the excellent recipe of Prof. Horsford for arresting the fermentation of cider or other saccharine juices at any desired point, that we feel bound to comply. We have tried the experiment so as to satisfy us of its value, and recommend our readers to do likewise. Our plan has been to add the sugar at an early stage of the fermentation, and the sulphite soon afterwards, and in somewhat larger quantity than here recommended. The sugar-makers add the sulphite as soon as the juice is expressed. Dr. Ure says the action of sulphur is to obstruct the fermentation by absorbing Oxygen, and thereby preventing the elimination of the yeast particles. The following is the recipe:

"When the cider in the barrel is undergoing a lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to half or three-quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider, and let the fermentation proceed until the liquid attains the right taste to suit; then add an eighth to a quarter of an ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon of cider in the cask; first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, then pouring it back into the cask, and giving it a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged up a few days, for the matter added to become incorporated with the cider, it may be bottled or used from the cask.

"Don't mistake sulphate of lime, which is a natural production, and known as plaster of Paris, for sulphite of lime, which is a manufactured article, and is worth by the barrel about 6 cents a pound, and by the cwt. 3¼ cents, and by the single pound 50 cent. It has been of late years much used by sugar makers to prevent fermentation of cane juice; and in our opinion it will be found more effective as a preventive of fermentation in cider than as an arrester of it after it has proceeded nearly to completion."

We cut the above from the New York *Tribune* a year ago. We tried the recipe practically last winter and found it to work admirably. Whoever wants good cider for the winter should cut it out and prepare it as above directed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 73 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no12'61eow-6-ly

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. oc24-1tew-dawlm

WANTED.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS WANTED. Good wages and steady employment. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 223 Randolph street, Chicago. oc18-g785-wlm

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of Crystal Lake Ice Company is called to be holden at the office of Wm. T. Barrus, Esq., 128 Lake street, Chicago, on the 12th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. GEO. F. LEE, Secretary. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18th, 1861. oc21-g977-wlm

ESCAPED—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last spring. He is 26 years old, short and stout built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald, whiskers and beard full, and rather a down look, and seldom speaks to strangers, without asking for tobacco. Had on, when he left, dark pants, drab frock coat and felt hat. Was last seen in Adams county, going north. Information thankfully received. ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

A MAN IN A THOUSAND.—DR. H. JAMES, The Retired Physician, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals he will send, to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and using this remedy, FREE, on receipt of their names, with two stamps for return postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 225 North Second street, Philadelphia, Penn.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Illinois. Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, 86 Clark street. Branch Office, Washington, D. C. All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE. Magnifying small objects 500 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of Twenty Five Cents in silver, and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for one dollar. Address Mrs. M. S. WOODWARD, Box 1853, Philadelphia, Penn.

SPALDING'S PILLS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections

Good for Clergymen,
Good for Lecturers,
Good for Public Speakers,
Good for Singers,
Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
CHILDREN CRY FOR SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists' and Dealers in Medicines.

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My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

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CEPHALIC PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE. CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE. CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution [illegible] Dated the 18th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution [illegible] Dated the 22d day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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[illegible] Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

☞ For "Amusements," "Wants" and "New Advertisements see Fourth Page.

THE COLUMBUS AFFAIR.

[...]he attack on Columbus, Ky., has had [...] unfortunate termination. Our troops [...] went from Cairo by boat on Wednes[day] evening, successfully landed under [co]ver of their gunboats, at Belmont, three [mi]les above Columbus, and were in a des[per]ate and gallant fight until night[...], when they were obliged to retreat. [It] does not appear that more than [...] four regiments of Colonels Dougherty, [...] A. Logan, Fouke and Buford were [...]—quite too few a number for so [gre]at an attempt. The report that we give [in] another column that Gen. Paine had [mo]ved overland from Paducah, to co-op[era]te in the attack, is not verified. Our [...] were matched against 7,000; and [...] terrible slaughter among the enemy, [...] a terrible slaughter of themselves, [...] gained no other advantage than a [...] of their valor, and two cannon and [...] hundred and fifty prisoners captured. Colonel Henry Dougherty, of the 22d [Reg]iment, was wounded and taken prison[er], and one of Gen. McClernand's aids [...] killed. Col. Dougherty is a resident [of] Clinton county.

ALL BOGUS.

[T]he highfalutin dispatches from Spring[fie]ld, Mo., representing great indignation [...] excitement among the soldiers at [Fre]mont's removal—telling how officers [we]re resigning and soldiers throwing down [the]ir arms—prove to be, as we supposed, [...] bogus. So also is the other story that [the] enemy were approaching in vast num[bers], and that Price had occupied the old [Wi]lson's Creek battle ground. The fact [...] there is no rebel army anywhere in the [nei]ghborhood, and it is doubtful if Price [is in] Missouri at all. Scouts have returned [...] thirty to forty miles distant from [Spr]ingfield and they report no enemy [...].

[T]he person from whom all these tele[gra]phic romances have come is a corres[pon]dent of the St. Louis *Republican*. He [...] a Government horse, eats Govern[men]t rations, and sleeps in a Government [...] with the utmost freedom and *sang [froid]*. Of course he makes his bulletins [...] the army to suit the commanding [Gen]eral. It was he who put forth the [au]dacious and treasonable dispatch [...] that there was talk, among the [offi]cers at Springfield, of "creating Fre[mont] Dictator of the Southwest, indepen[dent] of the Administration." It is high [time] that this fellow also was superseded, [...] reduced to the necessity of providing [his] own board and conveyance. The Gov[ern]ment has kept livery stable for him [...] enough.

PORT ROYAL.

It is announced, apparently by author[ity], that the great naval expedition has [gone] to Port Royal, South Carolina. Port [Ro]yal is a large and commodious bay or [ar]m of the sea, having three entrances af[fo]rding nineteen and a half feet of water [...] the shallowest places. It is the mouth [of] Broad river, which divides St. Helena [Is]land from the main land on the south, [and] lies between Charleston and Savannah, [...] considerably nearer the latter than [the] former place. St. Helena Island is [co]vered with plantations of the famous [sea]-island cotton, and has more slaves to [the] square mile than any other equal extent [of] territory in the world. The town of [Be]aufort, somewhat distinguished among [the] watering places of the South, is on St. [He]lena Island.

Both Charleston and Savannah are with[in] striking distance of Port Royal, by com[par]atively short marches. It is useless to [spe]culate on Gen. Sherman's movements [af]ter he shall have effected a landing. If [the] wishes and hopes of the loyal citizens [of] the Union could be consulted, Charles[to]n, the fountain head of this infernal re[bel]lion, would be laid level with the ground [and] sowed a fathom deep with salt. It is [fi]tting that South Carolina should be made [to] feel the horrors of the war which she [has] invoked, and we trust Gen. Sherman [wi]ll now give her a stomach full. She de[se]rves to be ruled by a negro Governor [an]d Legislature, henceforth and forever.

A SECESSIONIST UNMASKED.

The *Times* says, "that the Democrats have tried the experiment of a union with the Republicans and *failed*. Henceforth the two parties must be as distinct as oil and water—as far apart as the sun and earth. 'Re-light the old watch-fires—[n]ominate straight tickets—stand or fall by the Democratic organization.'"

The secession proclivities of the Detroit [...] stick out quite plain. But the *Times* is not the mouthpiece of the loyal Democrats. The rancorous bigotry exhib[it]ed by that sheet, finds no response among the masses of the party for whom it pre[ten]ds to speak. Its allegations that "the Democrats have been deceived by the Re[pu]blicans," is proven false by an inspection of the returns. The Bryan Hall ticket [fa]red no better in Democratic wards and towns than in the others. In a county in which the Republicans have a clear ma[jo]rity of more than *four* thousand, there has been elected a Democrat to the Con[st]itutional Convention; a Democratic County Treasurer; a Democratic County Judge; a Democratic Police Justice; and a fair proportion of Democratic ward and town officers. And all this too, in the face of the card issued by the Democratic Central Committee repudiating the Bryan Hall ticket, and absolving all "Democrats from supporting any of its nominees."

The impudence of the *Times* in prating about bad faith towards the Bryan Hall nominees, surpasses anything we have lately seen.

After the appearance of the card of the Democratic Committee, no Republican was in honor bound to vote for any Democrat. Every Republican was perfectly at liberty to support candidates of his own party faith. But the result of the election shows that they voluntarily voted for the Democratic candidates on both tickets as freely as for men of their own political sentiments. Had a straight partisan Democratic ticket been nominated, it would have been whipped by an overwhelming majority. But show us a county in the State where the Democrats are largely in the ascendant, as the Republicans are in Cook, where they have divided the offices with the Republicans. The doctrine of the *Times* is, "heads I win, tails you lose." Let it light its secession watch-fires, and see how much it will make by its toryism.

Sword Presentation at Mendota.

Capt. I. C. Crocker of company I, Second Regiment Douglas Brigade, and who was formerly editor of the Mendota (Ill.) *Observer*, was made the recipient of a handsome sword by his fellow citizens of Mendota, last Monday evening. He had arrived in town from Chicago, on business, and a meeting was hurriedly called at Music Hall, where the presentation was made by C. H. Gilman, Esq., in a neat little speech, to which Capt. Crocker made an appropriate response. The hall was crowded, and the scene is described as having been highly inspiring.